The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,637—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.

Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 9th January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th January, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrol Porebunder, Cutch Maadvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,615 tons, on the 10th January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

[illegible]ION, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

[illegible]ASON, 1892.

[illegible]G & Co., INDIA AGENTS,

[illegible]E engaged by P. and [illegible]ll other Lines at the lowest [illegible]e *FREE OF CHARGE* [illegible]ISSION.

[illegible]ation by P. and O. secured a [illegible]tion paid to the grouping of

[illegible]available, and lists of Pas- [illegible]t at once.

[illegible]val at Plymouth by Messrs. [illegible]), or at Liverpool by Messrs. [illegible]ssrs. KING, KING & Co.'s [illegible]a, Brindisi, Marseilles and [illegible]tudents every assistance.

[illegible]CELS Shipped or Cleared [illegible]surance effected when de[illegible]modation furnished and [illegible]tion.

[illegible]security. Letters of Credite [illegible]e in all the principal towns

[illegible]oreigns, and Bank of Eng- [illegible] best rates of the day.

[illegible]ES arranged at current [illegible] with the same registered [illegible] & Co. *free of charge.*

[illegible]opy of Messrs. King, King [illegible]ward Bound Passengers" [illegible] charge.

[illegible]KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] Co., LONDON.

[illegible]OF STEAMERS. [illegible]ARSEILLES AND [illegible]RPOOL.

[illegible]..... Tons. 4[illegible]. To sail about [illegible]..... 410 500 12th Feb. 1892.

[illegible]S STEAMER is well [illegible]own on this Line as being most [illegible]bly fitted in all respects for [illegible]ers. Carries Surgeon and [illegible]ess.

[illegible]ther particulars apply to [illegible]RD BATES & Co., Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH," 3,220 Tons, Captain Franco, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 16th January. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December, 1891.

CHRISTMAS OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome Plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.

Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.

KARACHI: Bunder Road.

LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.

KARACHI: Bunder Road.

LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

[illegible]. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist, No. 85, Bochoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See Article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in [illegible] Tins.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S

LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
Price per doz. Qts	5	8	6	4
" " Pts	3	12	4	4
Price per case of 4 doz. Qts	21	0	23	8
" " 6 doz. Pts	21	0	23	8

TREACHER & Co., Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EVERLASTING INKSTANDS.

NO INK REQUIRED for many years by pouring Water in the Inkstand, when excellent Ink, ready for use, will be instantly obtained.

ANNAS EIGHT PER EACH.

BOLTON AND COMPANY, STATIONERS, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

COME AND SEE

The splendid assortment of JEWELLERY AND CURIOS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

BEST COLLECTION OF THE LUCKY MOONSTONE JEWELLERY, AT CHEAPEST PRICES OFFERED IN TOWN.

DO NOT FAIL,

Before purchasing your Christmas Presents, to visit the establishment of

A. BHICAJEE & COMPANY, SIRDAR'S MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER.

COMMODIOUS STEAM LAUNCH FOR PLEASURE PARTIES AVAILABLE ON SHORT NOTICE AT REASONABLE RATES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA.—The successor to Federico Pelitti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Pelitti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.

Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

F. CORNAGLIA, CONFECTIONER and CATERER, 83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, 1, MAIN STREET, CAMP, POONA.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS, Spinners and Manufacturers, THE MILLS, DARLINGTON, Established 1752, supply High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER, Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS, Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS, And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA. High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since its establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... ½ per cent.

Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... ½ " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " "

" 12 " 5 " "

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESS, SHIPS, PLATE GLASS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882	£309,690 0 0
" 1885	£288,1[illegible] 0 0
" 1886	£295,039 0 0
" 1889	£1,[illegible],173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amounts to	£3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,857,176 12 4	1884	£5,385,407 9 2
1879	£4,360,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, Museum Street.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	CASH. Rs. a.	Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux *It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.*	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 0	8 0	16 0	9 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18 0	11 0	20 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 0	26 0	13 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0	32 0	18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8	39 0	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS. BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We solicit Inspection of our Large Stock of CAMERAS, LENSES, DRY PLATES, SENSITIZED PAPER, &c., &c. PLATES AND KODAK FILMS, DEVELOPED FOR TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS. POONA. Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld., OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.

Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,

Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased, and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, IVORY TURNERS,

AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE

A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

Specially selected in Europe by our Manager direct from the Manufacturers, such as—

Dinner Sets for 12 Persons ..... from	Rs. 40	Table Knives, ... per doz. from	Rs. 7-8
Breakfast Sets " ..... "	" 15	Dessert " ..... "	" [illegible]
Dessert " " ..... "	" 18	Plated Dinner Forks and Spoons "	" [illegible]
Glassware " " ..... "	" 45	Do. Dessert "	" [illegible]
	etc.,	etc.,	etc.

SHOW ROOMS:—

18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

D. MACROPOLO'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND REVISED PRICE LIST OF CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, AND SMOKING REQUISITES

WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO, GENERAL TOBACCONIST, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.

SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure

ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus with Iron, Quinine and Strychnic. [illegible]

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large [illegible] in the low condition of the general health which is induced by [illegible] work, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. It [illegible] iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Consumption, Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regeneration. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. [illegible] convalescents recovering from fever and other [illegible] diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-[illegible] Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the genito-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in [illegible] power, induced by passive discharges due to debility; useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 9a contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

[illegible] KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
56TH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
THIS SATURDAY
GRAND MIDDAY PERFORMANCE OF
BLUE-BEARD
FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.
Doors open at 2-30, commence at 3 o'clock.
Children half-price to all parts of the House.
ALSO TO-NIGHT, 15TH NIGHT
OF THIS GRAND PANTOMIME,
"HARLEQUIN BLUE-BEARD."

LAST NIGHTS	of the	PANTOMIME
LAST NIGHTS	of the	PANTOMIME
LAST NIGHTS	of the	PANTOMIME
LAST NIGHTS	of the	PANTOMIME
LAST NIGHTS	of	BLUE-BEARD
LAST NIGHTS	of	BLUE-BEARD
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10TH	PERFORMANCE	16TH PERFORMANCE
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10TH	PERFORMANCE of	16TH PERFORMANCE
	HARLEQUIN	BLUE-BEARD

TO-NIGHT.
OVERTURE AT 9.
Dress Circle, Rs. 4;
...ntry and Navy in Uniform, Ladies and Children, Rs. 2.
...HALS and FIT ONLY.
Box Plan open daily at D. ...KROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m. where Seats can be booked and obtained. Private Boxes can be had. Zenana Boxes can be engaged.
T. E. WILSON, Manager.

NOVELTY THEATRE,

TO-NIGHT
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
will perform
Their celebrated Social Drama,
"HAMLET TRAVO."
By Mr. Nanabhoy R. Ranina.
"Mahela"..... The English Actress in Parsee Garb.
Box Plan open early.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A CONCERT
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THIS INSTITUTION
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE TOWN HALL
ON THE EVENING OF WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13TH, 1892,
UNDER THE PERSONAL PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

The Institution have been promised the help of Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Andersen, Clarke, Mrs. Greenway, Miss Trudhall, Mr. Thelenburg, Mr. Menezes, Mr. B. Scott, Mr. Mant, Mr. Vining, and Mr. G. R. Johnstone.

TICKETS PRICE—Rs. 3, 2, and 1. May be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Hall can be seen, and from Mrs. York, Mrs. Smith, The Ridge, Malabar Hill; Mrs. Wilson, The Grange, Malabar Hill, Mrs. Carrol, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Mrs. Stevens, School of Art, and Mrs. Evans, Parel.

AIR GUNS.

IN CONSEQUENCE of AIR GUNS having been brought under the Indian Arms Act, THACKER and Co., Ld., are giving up the sale and must dispose of the remaining Stock in course of this month.

In order to effect this they are now offering the few they have at a reduction of 25 PER CENT.

Guns at Rs. 52 for Rs. 39.
" " Rs. 32 for Rs. 24.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single copy .....As. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

DERWENT LODGE HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,

CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS. DYMOND,

WILL BE OPENED in the Old Boarding House, 10, Rockyard Road (next door to St. Peter's Boys' School) Mazagon, on WEDNESDAY, January 13th, 1892.

Pupils prepared for the Matriculation and School Final Examinations.

Terms for Boarders and Day-Scholars on Application to the Principal.

J. DYMOND, B.A., (London),
Principal.

...NK'S PULMONICON
...CHERRY COUGH ELIXIR.

A ...PARATION absolutely unrivalled ... the cure of Coughs, Colds, ... Bronchitis, Pulmonary ... Affections of the Throat, Chest, and ... description or origin.

... with that unpleasant retching ... deprives them of rest, night after ... Cough, which it provokes, will, ... use of Pulmonicon, find immediate ...

Per Bottle, Annas 12 only.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL STOREKEEPER, Bombay, invites sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for one year, commencing from 1st April 1892 and ending on the 31st March 1893, for the use of the Medical Store Department, Bombay.

1. Spirit of Wine.
2. Covering and Dammering to Cases and Casks.
3. Strawrifice.
4. Dealwood Cases.
5. Country Medicines, &c.
6. Mutton Suet and Hogs Lard.

2.—The forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, and the Tenders for each class named above should be forwarded separately.

3.—Tenders, with samples of the articles to be supplied duly sealed and endorsed "Tender for ....." will be received on the 1st February 1892 at 12 noon precisely.

4.—No tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt, viz., 3 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

5.—A security deposit on acceptance of each tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent of the estimated value of the contract.

6.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

J. PARKER, M. D.,
Surgeon-Major, Medical Storekeeper.

Bombay, 4th January, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of Property and Credits of TOOKARAM BHUGWANT KANOW, late of Karanja, in the Zilla of Beerar, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RADHABAI widow of KRISHNAJEE TOOKARAM KANOW; KASHIBAI (the Guardian and next friend of VITHUL RAMJEE KANOW, the infant great grand son of the deceased) and RAKHIBAI, widows of RAMJEE KRISHNAJEE KANOW .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE.
The 8th Day of January 1892.

Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

MUNK'S
CODLACTONE

IS A CHARMED FOOD FOR YOUNG AND OLD!!
Proved better than any other Preparations of Codliver Oil.

"We have analysed a sample of Munk's Codlactone, and find it to be an Emulsion of Codliver Oil, with which has been incorporated certain Phosphates and Lactates. . . . It retains the well-known properties of the Oil in a more digestible form than crude Codliver Oil, and the presence of the Phosphate renders it of greater value as a Medicine."
(Sd.) DR. REDWOOD, F.I.C.F.C.S
" T. H. REDWOOD, F.C.S.&c.
" A. J. DE HAILES, F.I.C.F.C.S.

The "Lancet" says:—"It mixes very well with water or milk, and the taste is not repulsive. . . . Codlactone is likely to prove of value, where indicated, as the condition of Emulsion is, of course, calculated to promote speedy absorption."

The "Chemist and Druggist" is of opinion:—"The Emulsion mixes readily with water, not separating for some time, and the draught does not taste of Codliver Oil."

Per Bottle, 2s. 6d., or Rs. 1-4., of all Chemists.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK
IS NOW
RE-OPENED FOR SKATING.

The SESSIONS are as follow:—
SPECIAL LADIES' SESSION 11 to 1 p.m.
GENERAL AFTERNOON SESSION 5 to 7 p.m.
GENERAL EVENING " 8-30 to 11 p.m.
SPECIAL CHILDREN'S " 3 to 5 p.m.

On SATURDAYS commencing from TO-DAY.

Prices of Admission which also include use of Skates.
ADULTS, Re. 1.
LADIES' SPECIAL SESSION, 8 Annas.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE AT ALL SESSIONS.

An EXCELLENT BRASS BAND will PLAY from 5 to 7 and again from 8-30 to 11 p.m.

EVERY DAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Management trust that by keeping the Rink select and attending to the comfort of its Patrons that those who had given up this healthful and invigorating amusement will return to it again.

The Skating Club Sessions will re-commence on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7 p.m., when those who wish to become Members should apply to the Rink Office for the Tickets, which will remain the same, *viz.*

Rs. 10. PER MONTH.

Due allowance will be given to those Members whose tickets had not expired when the Rink was recently closed.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
PRINCES DOCK.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!
An Unusual Treat Offered to the Bombay Public for a Charitable Purpose.
THE CREW OF
H. M. S. "MARATHON"
WILL GIVE
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
AT THE
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, FRERE ROAD,
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 9TH JAN., 1892, AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME:—
1st Part—Vocal and Instrumental.
Stump Oration ..Lecture, or the Sun, Moon and Stars ..Mr. Phipps.
Duet.....The Two Militiamen Messrs. Russell & Ford.
Recitation .....Tom Latham's Yard. Mr. Stephen
Character Song. Cabby Knows his Fare .....Mr. Holland.
Song and Dance. The Lakes of Sweet Killarney.....Messrs. Mitchell and Davis.
Song .....Loves Old Song .....Mr. King. R. M. A.
INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.
2nd Part—The Amusing Domestic Drama in Two Acts, Entitled
"AN OLD MAN"
(As played with Great Success in the Leading London and Provincial Theatres.)

CHARACTERS—

Stephen Hale .....Aged 90.....	Mr. Bishop.
Lieut. Grant.....His Grandson.....	Mr. Stephens.
Sergeant-Major Dornton.....	Retired ..... Mr. King.
James Sellars .....A Volunteer.....	Mr. Steer.
Little Stephen.....Boy.....	Mr. Courtenay.
Minnie .....in Hale's Service.....	Mr. Clarke.
Fannie .....Hale's Adopted Niece...	Mr. Holland.
Annie Brown.....His Housekeeper ...	Mr. Phipps.

Song .....Mr. Punnett.
Comic Song .....Mr. W L Shaw.

TABLEAU.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Proceeds are for the Benefit of the Institute.

ADMISSION:—

Reserved Seats (which should be secured early) ..Rs.	3
Unreserved Seats ..... "	2
Do. do. ..... "	1

Tickets can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock; Soundy & Co.; and at the Institute Doors on the Evening of the Entertainment.

I HAVE ESTABLISHED myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of

M. OSTERMAYER AND CO.

Bombay, January, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEGHAJIAM ESOOBA has contracted TO SELL the property described as the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1892.

All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements standing thereon, situate at Mahalaxmi in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 831 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the sea-shore, on the south by the public passage leading to the Mahalaxmi Temple, on the East by the property of Moolloo Jaitha, and on the West by the property of Bai Dhanji, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3830 and cess and Street No. 64 and 35, and are now in the occupation of Vendor.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WANTED.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED, a School Master and Mistress (Married Couple preferred) certificated, Church of England. Salary for Master Rs. 150; Mistress Rs. 50. Free quarters. Apply to the Agent, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. Applicants should state nationality whether European or Eurasian and training received. Certificates required.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.
GONNE,
CROFT AND CO.'S,
FOR
SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,
Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.
A PERFECT LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & CO.,
SUB-AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station, at Carnac Bunder—

About 100 bags grain sweepings, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 9, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order of the Mortgagee Bai Manchabai, widow of SHA BALGOWUNDASS HARGOWUNDASS and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mahadoo Goonjajee and CasinathBahaoo at the premises TOMORROW, SUNDAY, the 10th day of January 1892, at 4-30 p.m., under the power of sale reserved to her, the said Mortgagee, under a Deed of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of October 1878, and made between the said Mahadoo Goonjajee and Casinath Bahaoo of the one part and the said Manchabai, widow of Sha Balgowandass Hargowandass of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of ground cart called Runsott or Bhundarwadia of cocoanut plantation with the exception of a dwelling-house, and together with all the buildings standing in the said compound, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Mahim in the sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 152 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 407, and at present in the occupation of the said Mahadoo Goonjajee, containing by admeasurement (1508) square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east by the cart of Moorleedhur Luckmichund, on the west by the cart of Mahadoo Goonjajee, on the north partly by the cart of Moorlidhur Luchmichund, partly by the cart of Ally Saheb Koor, and partly by the passage leading to the said cart, on the south by the cart of Shewdass Purshotamdass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, No. 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned, at their office in Forbes Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 9, 1892.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OWNER LEAVING INDIA.

KATE COVENTRY.—(1).—b. aust. m. aged 13.3. Good Hack and Charger. Winner of Cup and Spoon at Poonakhana Races .....Price Rs. 750
JESTER.—(3).—g. a. p. 6 years W. I. T. C. 1891. 13-2½ Good Polo Hack and Harness Pony .....Rs. 500
ENERGY.—Ches. a. p. Very fast and handsome, goes in Harness, Wheel or Lead .....Rs. 300
ALSO:—English Dog-cart by Horwood, of Ipswich, in first-rate order .....Rs. 250
SET of English-made Single Harness .....Rs. 50
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 are up to weight; horses open to any trial or examination; and are sold cheap as owner is leaving immediately.

Apply to
Hon. S. LEGER JERVIS,
Government House, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BULJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

COME and SEE our New Specimen GLASSES for Dinner Table, from Annas 5. Those who have been disappointed apply sharp SHROFF BROTHERS, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Market.

FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS to Up-country Stations at shortest notice, as supplied to Mr. Wutzler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H.E. the Viceroy, and many others. —J. LEWIS and Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

THE Prettiest Wedding or Birthday Present is a Self-acting SALOON FOUNTAIN for the Drawing-room. Just received a few, with the latest improvements.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MEDICINAL LOZENGES.—Santonine Morphia, Santonine and Colonial Morphia, and Ipecac, Cough Sulphur, Chlorodyne, &c., in bots. each As. 8. Per lb. Rs. 3—PEARSE AND CO., Bombay.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for one year; well situated and Cool. Apply "ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET—A cool and commodious BUNGALOW, No. 444, Mahim, Lady Jamsetji Road. Rent Rs. 30. Apply SORABJI M. HOYVOY, to above address.

WADIA'S GEMS of POETRY, with Introduction and Notes. Part I.—Short Poems, with Introduction, Re. 1. Part II.—Longer Poems, Re. 1. Part III.—Typical Selections, Chaucer to Tennyson, for Matric. and S. F. Candidates, Re. 1-4.—J. B. KARANI, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Captain GIMBLETT'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at Crawford's Auction Rooms. Property on view.

MR. MANEKJEE RUSTAMJEE, Ex-Sheriff, Calcutta, and Consul for Persia, at Calcutta, says:—"After trying MITIWALA'S COUGH PILLS on myself and members of my family, I certify that they are a very excellent remedy for Asthma and Coughs."

AT MRS. WARWICK'S Sale at Colaba, TO-DAY, a light strong MAIL-PHAETON, with Bay Arab Horse and Harness.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee; in case of breakage a new one is replaced free, at 3 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Dr. SPAMER'S 30 cells CONSTANT BATTERY and No. 9 Victoress Stove with 40 feet Iron Chimney; both very little used. Apply to "D.," care of this Paper.

WADIA'S CHILDREN'S CASKET of GEMS with Notes. Part I.—Rhymes and Songs for Little Folks. Annas 12. Part II.—Minor Poems, Annas 11. Complete, edition, Re. 1-8. Both works will be useful also to the General Reader.—J. B. KARANI, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a Clerk with a good handwriting Salary Rs. 20 per month with increase. Apply "C." care of this Paper.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN, having a thorough knowledge of Woollens, Silk, and Fancy Goods.—Apply by letter to "N.," care of this Office.

SALESMAN, WANTED, for Hard Earthen, Glassware and Sundries. Long experience in this line and good connections in the Market indispensable.—Apply by letter to "N.," care of this Paper.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for large and small Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

A BAND MASTER, of great experience and ability, highly recommended, is anxious to get an engagement in a Native State or Regiment. For particulars please apply to E. VON GOLDSTEIN, Band Master, to H. E. the Viceroy. No. 5, Government Place, Calcutta.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 2-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar Co to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

FOR SALE.—A Grand CONCERT PIANO, quite new and in very good condition. Apply to S. METAXAS, care of Ralli Brothers.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of D. Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a flying mail's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

EUROPEAN, LADY (Certificated Nurse), seeks position as Resident Governess or Companion in European or Native Gentleman's family. Thorough English, French, German and Music. Rudiments of Drawing. Highest References. Address "BETA," E. T. R. Khagolo, Dinapore.

ALMANACS for 1892.—A Large Variety of Various Subjects well got up—ONLY 2 AS. EACH. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bedrooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Have OPENED, for Gentlemen and Ladies next door to Lord Reay Villa.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, January 11.

TONGA DAK, Ahmednagar to Aurangabad and thence to Jalna. Strong, comfortable, roomy Tongas and good Ponies.—Apply FARDUJEE'S Agent, care of Messrs. CARSETJEE & SONS, Ahmednagar.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Jacon St. opt. Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND Co., Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

SANCTIONED by the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. For the PURCHASE OF PICTURES at the Exhibition next February.

TICKETS ONE RUPEE EACH

Obtainable at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India; The Bombay Presidency Association; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co; Bombay Circulating Library, Book Department, No. 3, opposite to General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

JINJWA and DHARAMPORE PHOOL HAY of best quality, in pressed Bales, always in Stock FOR SALE. Apply

LIDBETTER and Co.,
Agents. The Pressed Hay Supply Company, 75, Apollo Street.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LD.

FROM this date INTEREST will be allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances of Current Deposit Accounts.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

1st January, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.

H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.

Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

CALCUTTA SAILORS' HOME.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Committee for the appointment of Superintendent to the Home. Salary Rs. 250. Bazaar allowance Rs. 30 per month, Free quarters.

Preference will be given to one having had a sea-going experience and a thorough knowledge of seamen. Moderate business capacity essential. Security required Rs. 2,000. Applications to be sent by the 25th January, addressed to the Secretary to the Committee, 6, Council House Street, accompanied by copies of testimonials, which cannot be returned.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be FINALLY CLOSED on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th Instant.

Certificates of Shares in the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be handed over to Shareholders in the Mofussil Company, Limited, in exchange for their Shares, on and after the 20th February, 1892.

N. J. GAMUDIA,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 5th January, 1892.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(b) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(c) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(d) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE-INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The "SAMARANG" MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000

The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVORABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANOFORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bom... Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incid... charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimatio... Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3... Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one ... is every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of ... their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the le... of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact whi... an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce... from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different ... to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS

"BAHADU...
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Novelty Theatre, Mr. Miln's Shakespearian Readings, Hamlet, 4 p.m.
Variety Entertainment Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Blue Beard" 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 9 p.m.

GOA NEWS.—Mr. Garces, the chief treasurer of the Daman Revenue Office, is under arrest on a charge of defalcations, amounting to Rs. 10,000.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—A mission will be conducted by the Rev. Father Black from January 10th to 18th. The offertories on January 10 will be for the Indo-British Institution.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A meeting of the Theosophical Society will be held at their quarters, in Church Gate Street, to-morrow evening, at 5-30. The subject:—"Answers to Questioners."

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The race for the "Club" Cup was yesterday won by G. W. Claridge (33 secs. start) who takes the silver medal, Messrs. E. Beynon (10 secs.) and T. Pillow (scratch), who came in second and third, receiving the other two medals offerred by the Club.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The crew of H. M. S. Marathon will give an entertainment at the Seamen's Institute this evening, for the benefit of the Institute. The programme is published in another column, and it will be seen that a most attractive entertainment has been provided.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Royal Exchange Assurance Company, whose local agents are Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., Church Gate Street, have just issued their annual sheet almanac, desk calendar, and blotting book, each neat and artistic, and not at all likely to be cast aside before the end of the year.

WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS.—A meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the office of the liquidator, Mr. C. A. Turner, when, after sanctioning certain payments, the meeting passed the accounts laid before it; and resolved that, at the expiration of three months from the date of the registration of the returns with the registrar, the books and papers of the company be destroyed by the liquidator.

MUSIC ON BANDORA HILL.—To-morrow (Sunday) the St. Joseph's Band will play the following programme, on Bandora Hill, opposite the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March .....Nicodemus Johnston.....J. Henkel
Valse .....Court Beauties .....Ch Coote Arr. by J. Henkel
Quadrille .....Little Paulina .....J. Henkel
Valse .....Night and Morn.....P. Bucalossi.
Polka.....Maggie.....
Gallop .....Maria .....

SALE OF BHANDOOP ESTATE.—The Bhandoop estate was put up for sale, through the District Court of Thana on the 6th instant, under an attachment levied through that Court in suit No. 307 of 1889, Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla and others *vs.* Dadabhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla, and was knocked down for a sum of Rs. 53,359 to the highest bidder. Mr. Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla, who purchased the said estate on account of the trust funds of Rs. 50,000, for which sum he and his brothers had obtained a decree in the High Court.

THE PAREL FATAL ASSAULT CASE.—Yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Sucoaram Namaji, a mill-operative, was charged by Inspector McCormack with having, on the 15th ultimo, committed the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Crushna Wassoo, by striking him on the head with a stick. Mr. Little, Public Prosecuter, conducted the case for the Crown, the accused being undefended. The Magistrate, having recorded evidence similar to that adduced before the Coroner, committed the prisoner to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selection will be played at the children's session this afternoon, and again at the evening session from 8-30 to 11 :—

March.....Installatoh.....C. A. Frodella.
Polka.....Wamunhi.....Regimental
Valse .....Pretty Skaters.....Jean Ross.
Schottische .....Back Again.....F. Laine.
March .....Boulanger .....
Gavotte.....Marion.....C. Neustedt.
Valse .....Maid of the Mill.....Liddell.
Mazurka .....Desire.....M. Bisgor.
Galop.....Zeu d'Esprit.....A. T. M Evoy.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday, at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Dosabhoy Kurshedjee Havildar, aged 15 years, the son of a Parsee priest, living at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. The deceased was in the service of Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Madon. At half-past five o'clock on Thursday afternoon he was attempting to cross the tramway lines in Hornby Road, when he was knocked down and run over by a tram-car going towards the Municipal Office, both his legs being fractured. The police took him to the hospital, where his left leg was amputated, and died five hours after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* DADA VIRGAUNDA.

This was a review of a decision of Mr. J. W. Walker, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in September last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife by means of an instrument for cutting, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

It appeared the accused was indicted for cutting off his wife's nose with a sickle. She deposed that he caught and tied her up to a post, and then cut off the end of her nose and her hair with a sickle. Her evidence was confirmed by the confessions of the accused. The police patel also proved that the accused gave him information of his wife's nose having been cut. He was taken into custody at once. Before the Magistrate the accused said that his wife was of bad character, and she asked him to cut off her nose if he detected her misbehaving again. He saw a man running out of her room, and cut out her nose. Before the Session Judge he said he did not cut out her nose, and that her paramour must have done so. The woman denied misconduct; but said that she and the accused used to quarrel. Nose-cutting, said the Sessions Judge, is the usual punishment in this country for immorality by a wife; and it was probable that the accused either detected the woman in an intrigue or suspected her. He went deliberately to work by first tying her up and then gagging her. The assessors said that there must have been extenuating circumstances. The Sessions Judge observed that the crime of nose-cutting was far too common in this country, and that it was absolutely necessary to deter persons from avenging their own real or fancied wrongs. The Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Their lordships on a review of the proceedings ordered them to be returned to the Lower Court.

LIFE TRANSPORTATION FOR THEFT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ATMARAM LAKSHMICHAND.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. G. McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in December last, convicted the accused of house-breaking by night and theft; and finding him to be an old offender, sentenced him to transportation for life. The case for the Crown was that the complainant, locked up his house and went out to see the illuminations on the night of the last Deowalee. In the course of the night it was discovered that some one was in the complainant's house, and on an alarm being raised, the accused came out of the back of the house through a hole made in the wooden wall. He was at once arrested, and on search being made, a *hooka*, which the complainant identified as his own, was found lying just outside the opening through which the accused emerged from the house. The accused pleaded that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing if he did do anything. The witnesses for the Crown deposed that he was not drunk. The accused had since 1878 been pursuing a steady career of crime. His last sentence of four years in 1884 appeared to have had no beneficial effect on his character. In the Session Judge's opinion his total removal from society was the best course both for himself and society, and he, therefore, sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

DETENTION OF A POSTAL BAG.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BALAJI RAMCHUNDRA.

This was a review of a decision of Mr. C. D. Brown, first-class Magistrate of Belgaum, who, in September last, convicted the accused of detention of a postal bag, under section 45 of Act 14 of 1866, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared from the evidence that the complainant and another left Kanur to take the postal bags to Hindgam, a distance of nine miles. About four miles from Kanur, the complainant was told that a packet was missing. The complainant went to Hindgam with the other packets and returned with his companion towards Kanur to look for the missing packet. About four miles from Kanur, they met the Kulkurni, the accused, and asked him for the bag. He said he had not found it, and immediately after said that he would hand it over if money was given to him. The complainant and his companion went with the accused to the latter's house. Rs. 10 were demanded for the restoration of the bag, but eventually it was given on the complainant agreeing to pay Rs. 3. The complainant then took the packet to Hindgam about 8 a.m. The accused admitted finding the bag and said he took it to one Govind Shet Sannade, telling him to take it to Cangad. The Magistrate was of opinion upon the evidence that the accused refused to deliver up the postal bag to the complainant, knowing that he was an officer of the post office; and accordingly sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Their lordships on a review of the record ordered it to be returned.

ODORLINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or germs, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes every unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Manufactory, 33, Ferrington Road, London, England.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

THE result of the above examination was declared yesterday evening. Out of 1,308 candidates, who presented themselves for the examination, the following 358 candidates were declared to have successfully passed the examination :—

Adhyaru, C Kevalram
Adhvaryu, K Shivprasad
Adhvaryu, SBhavaniprasad
Adur, Subbji Rango
Agashe, Ganesh Ballal
Agarkar, P Vasudev
Agashe, G Sadashiva
Akorkar, N Ramaji
Amin, J Nathabhai
Apte, Govind Keshav
Apte, Keshav Hari
Aravendeker, D Narayan
Arkatkar, Kondo Ballal
Astoputre, Bando Babaji
Athavale, V Parashuram
Badami, Shrinivas Anant
Bahulikar, B Narhar
Balvekar, S Raghvendra
Banda, D Lakshman
Bapat, G Vishvanath
Bapat, Lakshman Vaman
Bardai-Vora, B Prabhudji
Barve, Anant Ganesh
Barve, Vaman Raoji
Baure, M Bhagvandas
Bavre, V Raoji
Bavre, Vaman Narayan
Belvaski, M Mahadev
Belgaumkar, G Govind
Bhanage, M Keshav
Bhat, C Jeshvantram
Bhat, D Harishankar
Bhat, Harilal Premanand
Bhat, M Ramchandra
Bhat, M Ganpatram
Bhat, N Bhaushankar
Bhatvadekar, V Vasudev
Bhagvat, Ganesh Bhau
Bhagvat, K Sakharam
Bhagvat, S Vithal
Bhagvat, S Krishna
Bhave, Sadashiv Govind
Bhave, V Lakshman
Bhide, Ganesh Vishnu
Bhide, Hari Dattatraya
Bhise, Madhav Anant
Borkar, Bhavani Mangesh
Chanfekar, L Ballal
Chhaya, M Jametram
Chikatgar, N Pandurang
Chinivala, N Narbheram
Chitale, Gopal Balaji
Chitnis, D Shankar
Chitnis, R Krishna
Chitnis, Rango Vinayak
Chonnad, S Shivlingappa
Chopade, B Keshav
Chudasama, Arjun Dosa
Contractor, F Fakirudin
Dabir, Mahadev Krishna
Dalvi, S Raghunath
Damle, K Vaman
Damle, Ramkrishna Hari
Dandekar, J Trimbak
Daru, G Chhotelal
Datar, Shankar Vishnu
Date, B Vishvanath
Date, Damodar Trimbak
Date, Y Trimbak
Desai, C Muljibhai
Desai, D Naranji
Desai, Haribhai Jagubhai
Desai, Haribhai Naranji
Desai, J Dhoribhai
Desai, Jinabhai Pragji,
Desai, Jogibhai Bhimbhai
Desai, Manilal Narsilal
Desai, M G H Saheb
Deshmukh, G Ganesh
Deshpande, G Govind
Deshpande, K Vinayak
Deshpande, R Vaman
Deshpande, R Vasudev
Devkule, N Vinayak
Devlalkar, Vishnu Vithal
Dharap, G Ganesh
Dharap, M Ranchandra
Dhareshvar, S Ganesh
Dhirwal, Vishnu Appaji
Dhobar, Y Pranshankar
Dhoposhovarkar, MGanesh
Dhulekar, M Krishna
Dighe, L Vaman
Dinbandhu, A Mithalal
Dingre, V Krishna
Divan, C Ajitrai
Divan, Narsilal Hiralal
Divan, T Lallubhai
Divan, Vasudev Appaji
Divanji, C Thakurdas
Doctor, J Dhirajram
Dongre, G Dhonddov
Dvivedi, T Harilal
Fadia, M Nathjibhai
Gadagakar, L Keshav
Gadgoli, V Khondo
Ganatra, A Kalabhai
Gandhi, M Tribhovan
Gandhi, N Tuljaram
Ganjaj, Dinkar Vaman
Ganjal, G Moreshwar
Ghode, Martand Ganesh
Ghorpade, Vasudev Gopal
Gidvani, Ajitsing Shirsing
Godbole, Vasudev Govind
Gokhle, Bhaskar Govind
Gokhle, Govind Vishwanth
Gokhle, Narayan Balvant
Goradia, Kamalsi Vaghji
Gore, Bapuji Appu
Gore, Shridhar Kashinath
Gorwadkar, Y Appaji
Gosavi, M Ramchandra
Gondar, N Venkatesh
Halkoti, B Yelapagowda
Haldipur, Shamrao Subrao
Handigol, T Shivbhat
Havale, Narayen Shridhar
Hirlekar, Vinayak Anant
Hublikar, Krishnaji Jivaji
Huligol, S Madhavrao
Jagdale, Shamrao Ramrao
Jambotkar, N Anant
Jani, M Uttamram
Joga, Sadashiva Vasudev
Joglekar, V Damodar
Joshi, Ganesh Chintaman
Joshi, G Dattatraya
Johsi, Ganpat Yadav
Joshi, Krishna Bhau
Joshi, Krishnaji Gopal
Joshi, Krishnaji Naresinh
Joshi, L Pandurang
Joshi, L Ramchandra
Joshi, Govind Mahadev
Joshi, M Ramchandra
Joshi, Shivram Krishna
Joshi, Shivaram Sadashiv
Joshi, Trimbak Sadashiv
Joshi, Vaman Balvant
Joshi, Vassanji Kalianji
Joshi, Vishnu Raghunath
Joshi, Vishnu Vinayak
Joshi, Vasudev Balvant
Kadom, Doulat Hari
Kale, Govind Bhakaji
Kale, Kashinath Mahadev
Kale, Mahadev Vasudev
Kale, R Krishna
Kalghatgi, V Annarao
Kamble, Appaji Amrit
Kanhere, S Vishvanath
Kapadia, B Ramkrishna
Kapadia, Liladhar Monji
Kaprekar, Vishnu Bhikaji
Karaee, P Dharmaji
Karbhase, D Krishna
Karda, Tribhuvan Premji
Karmarkar, K Bhvant
Kathavate, K Venkatesh
Katre, Shivram Shankar
Katti, V Subanscharya
Katti, V Pandurang
Kayal, D Parshuram
Kelkar, K Sakharam
Kelkar, S Sakharam
Kelkar, Vishnu Shadashiv
Keskar, V Gangadhar
Khalil, Hasan Sharfoodin
Khare, K Moreshvar
Khuva, Jethalal Shivdas
Kikani, L Tribhovandas
Killavala, D Parmanandas
Kittur, M Lakshmanrao
Kolvankar, R Govindsett
Kothare, D Vinayakrao
Kudtarkar, B Vinayak
Kulkarni, Ganpat Mangesh
Kulkarni, G Atmaram
Kulkarni, K Janardan
Kulkarni, M Damodar
Kulkarni, M Natthu
Kulkarni, M Bhimaji
Kunchur, H Bhimaji
Kunchur, N Bhimaji
Leao, Samuel Aloysius
Lele, Bhaskar Narayan
Lele, G Balkrishna
Limaye, Anant Narayen
Limaye, Mahadev Hari
Lohokare, V Laksham
Lohokare, Vishnu Hari
Mahajan, P Venkatesh
Maijikar, C Anandrav
Majmudar, D Navalram
Majmudar, M Jasvantrai
Makhijani, R Gianchand
Mallikar, H Ramchandra
Marathe, S Krishna
Marphatia, H Narotamdas
Masurekar, V Govind
Mehta, C Govindlal
Mehta, C Behechardas
Mehta, C Uttamram
Mehta, H Kashiram
Mehta, H Umiaram
Mehta, I Maganlal
Mehta V Jeebhai
Mehtaji, C Damodardas
Mhalas, V Raghunath
Mirchanrani, H Jeshansing
Mody, Ratanji Bamanji
Moghe, G Ramchandra
Moledina, J Sheriffbhai
Mujumdar, R Ramchandra
Mujumdar, V Dhondo
Murgod, Bhimaji Annaji
Murgod, Rango Govind
Murkutti, K Vasudev
Murmutti, S Ramchandra
Nadkarni, P Jivaji
Nadkarni, S Shivram
Nanavatti, S Lallbhai
Nandola, H Ranchhod
Navale, Ganpat Bhau
Nene, G Ramchandra
Nene, G Bhaskar
Nerurkar, N Mangesh
Nisal, Rangnath Gajanan
Nowli, G Ghenbasappa
Oka, C Ramchandra
Oka, Ganesh Narayan
Oka, Narhar Bapuji
Pai, Rayaji Dattatraya
Pandit, Balaji Krishna
Pandit, D Raghunath
Pandit, N Vinayak
Pandya, M Kameshvar
Pansare, G Rajaram
Panvelkar, T Ganesh
Paradkar, A Vithal
Paranjpe, K Vaman
Paranjpe, S Krishna
Parchure, G Trimbak
Pardeshi, C Limbadas
Parikh, C Hirachand
Parikh, M Chhotalal
Parikh, T Jamnadas
Parvate, G Raghvendra
Parolekar, B Govind
Pathak, C Abheshankar
Pathak, J Manohharam
Pathak, Keshav Krishna
Pathak, Mahadev Govind
Pathak, Pandurang Vishnu
Pathak, Vithal Sadashiv
Patankar, D Vithal
Patankar, G Purshottam
Patankar, L Chintaman
Patel, B Jhaverbhai
Patel, Chunilal Jethabhai
Patel, F Trikambhai
Patel, G Dalpatram
Patel, Lakshman Annaji
Patel, Vishnu Ramchandra
Patel, V Javerbhai
Patvardhan, G Balaji
Pendse, Parasharam Pilaji
Pindake, D Balkrishna
Phase, Vasudev Krishna
Pingle, P Moreshvar
Pitre, Shankar Vishnu
Pradhan, R Bapuji
Pradhan, V Yeshvant
Printer, Phirosha Kavasji
Punekar, V Jayavant
Pujara, Mangalji Nathu
Purandhare, B Ganesh
Purohit, U Nathabhai
Powar, Y Madhavrao
Raichur, H Guracharya
Rajopadhe, Anant Gopal
Ranade, B Balkrishna
Ranade, P Govind
Ranade, P Narayan
Ranade, V Ramchandra
Ranade, V Krishna
Randive, Y Vinayak
Rasilpur, R Adamkhan
Rege, Mangesh Anant
Rege, Sitaram Govind
Rishi, Jaduram Mulji
Sabnis, Bhimaji Govind
Sane, Ganesh Ramchandra
Sane, Ganpat Gangadhar
Sathe, V Mahadev
Sattigeri, Dhondo Narayan
Sattigeri, Subbaji Krishna
Shah, Himatlal Nathabhai
Shah, Lallubhai Mulchand
Shah, Maganlal Jamnadas
Shah, Maneklal Acharatlal
Shahane, V Ramchandra
Shastri, L Jamietram
Shembekar, P Ganesh
Shete, Govind Trimbak
Sheth, B Karsandas
Sheth, J Amthachand
Sheth, Surajram Tapidas
Sheth, T Mansuklal
Shevade, Ganesh Baburav
Shintre, N Narayen
Shintre, P Sakharam
Shiralkar, Narayen Babaji
Shirhatti, C Rangnath
Sideshwar, Ganesh Dadaji
Sinde, A Ganpatrav
Soloman, David
Spencer, Frank Morin
Suktankar, Dasu Keshav
Takarvankar, D Trimbak
Talati, Gokul Motiram
Talati, Manilal Muljl
Tarlekar, Manohar Vithal
Telegu, Shankar Lingu
Thadani, P Sabraj
Thakur, Anant Krishna
Tipnis, R Vithal
Tole, Trimbak Bapuji
Trivedi, R Prabhashankar
Tumadi, T Revadas
Utgikar, P Tukaram
Vadikar, Y Martand
Vazie, Sadashiv Keshav
Vaidya, Anant Balvant
Vaidya, Vasudev Sadashiv
Vaidya, S Lakshman
Vaidya, Trimbak Gopal
Vaikunth, S Nilkanth
Vaishampayan, S Sadashiv
Vartak, K Bhaskar
Vartak, Vaman Chintaman
Vasaivatea, P Vithaldas
Vasant-Gadkar, G Gopal
Vora, Parshottam Vatasraj
Wavikar, Y Shankar
Yeksambi, R Appaji

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

84-91—In person—Gopal Radhowjee and another *vs* Kooshaba Vithoba and another.
95-91—In person—Vithuldas Harridas *vs* Manbai and others —K J Mauri.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

417-91—K J Mauri—Boaker Roghoonath *vs.* Babaji Babooji—Crawford, B. & Co.
418-91—In person, a pauper—Esmail Ahmed and another *vs.* Osman Mahomed and another—In person.
419-91—In person, a pauper—Annaji Rowji *vs.* Kondaji Kanoji—In person.
445-91—In person—Mahadoo Khundoo Sett and another *vs* Hussubal and others—In person.
448-91—Janardhan and A—Runchordas Soorjee *vs* Narrondas Soorjee and another—M N Sukiatwalla.
454-91—Crawford and Co—Mutho radas Lowjee *vs* Comersee Vullubjee and another—Little S F and N.
462-91—Payne G and S—Dhurumdas Purmanundas *vs* Abdoolally Seth—Conroy and B.
464-91—Bhaishunker and K—Premjee Treeoomdas *vs* Goculdas Madhowjee—Little S F and N.
468-91—Little F and J—Dawchand N—Anoopchund *vs* Ishwardas Ragoonath and others—Macfarlane E and H.
469-91—Little F and N—Joshee Dowjee Canjee *vs* Joshee Dowjee Ashee—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

376-89—Roughton and B—Kuisumbhi *vs* Ahmed Mahomed and others—C, B. and Co; and M. E. and H. Part heard.
112-91—Tyrabjee and D—Joshee Hurry Ruttonsey *vs* Tookaram Rowjee and others—In person—C, W, and S.
256-91—M, H, and J—Chimnabhoy *vs* Runchordas Huridas Ardeseer, H, and D.
89-91—Saamno P—A pauper—Mahomed Maheroodin *vs* Mihunbee—Payne S and S.
402-90—In person—Meer Yacoobally Meer Mahabially *vs* Shaw Mohundas Vullubdas—In person.
30-91—Tyrabjee and D—Sulaiman Hanchoonder *vs* Ludha Hoogowjee—Munsookdali D and J.
To be heard as a Short Cause.
282-18-292-91—Little S F and N—C A Beyts and another *vs* Otto Martin and another—Conroy and B.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JAN. 7.

10 p.m.	75·3
FRIDAY, JAN. 8.	
6 a.m.	71·0
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	84·5
6 p.m.	81·4

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. George Cotton presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Amiruddin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir D. Mody, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakorsi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Ghiobgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Lachmoo Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Macomachie, Colonel G. L. G. Morewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Muiji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Pherozesha Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, H. M. Phipson, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayaai, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Parshotumdas, Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1892-93.

The Corporation resumed debate on Mr. Carroll's proposition that the consideration of the Budget Estimate of the Income and Expenditure for 1892-93 be proceeded with, and Mr. D. E. Wacha's amendment on the same that the Corporation regretted that the estimated expenditure for 1892-93 exceeded the estimated income (exclusive of the opening balance) by Rs. 7,53,661; that it was not a sign of sound finance such condition of the annual income and expenditure of the Municipality; and that it was needful under the circumstances to refer the Budget back to the Standing Committee with a request to pare down expenditure and balance it with income without any enhancement of old or levy of new taxation.

The Municipal Commissioner said : I do not think it would be right that the proposition moved by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, on the amendment moved by Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, should be voted on without a few words from myself as the individual mainly responsible for the budget which is now before the Corporation. I do not know how to take Mr. Wacha's speech of last Monday. It seemed to me that while the first paragraph of his amendment is truculent in the extreme his speech on it was as the roaring of a sucking dove and I entertain hopes therefore that he will not press this amendment to a division. I can hardly imagine that besides the proposer and the seconder there can be any gentleman capable of seriously believing that the Standing Committee can reduce the expenditure on the ordinary services of the Municipality by Rs. 7½ lakhs. How any member of the Corporation can believe this I do not know. The thing is absolutely impossible. Every reasonable being with a little reflection might be able to convince himself that any such action would emasculate the entire administration of the city and reduce us to the condition of the old days, when two monsoons were said to be the life of a man in Bombay. Now, the question arises how it is that the expenditure side of our budget for 1892-93 shows an excess of Rs. 7½ lakhs as compared with the revenue side. Rs. 3½ lakhs of this Rs. 7½ lakhs are due, of course, to the calling up of the full interest and sinking fund demands on account of the Tansa Debt. This we were able to foresee, and did foresee. Two lakhs are due to a demand which we had no opportunity to foresee, *viz.*, the demand of Government on account of the Police. The balance of two lakhs is about the ordinary budget excess of expenditure over revenue. You will find on reference to the budgets of the last twenty or twenty two years—I go back to 1872—when the municipal finances were first put upon a sound footing, that in almost every case the budgeted expenditure shows an excess over the budgeted revenue. The average excess is about Rs. 2½ lakhs. This year we are a little below that average. The reason is a very simple one. We have to be careful not to over-estimate our revenue or under-estimate our expenditure, and thus as a rule they bear a ratio to each other in the budget, which is not borne out by the final actuals. I need not say that if our actual outgoings habitually exceeded our actual incomings we should have gone into the Bankruptcy Court long ago. As a matter of fact, we have always been and are to this moment able to show a surplus cash balance. Putting these two lakhs aside, I say that the only unusual feature of the current budget is this item of Rs. 5½ lakhs. We can see from the introductory remarks that on the 1st April, 1891, we had an opening balance of 5 lakhs in excess of the budgeted opening balance. This is due to various causes. Fewer duties were borne by the lakes, mostly due to the imports of sugar, but as an indication of the uncertainty which attends any given item of town duty. I may remark that for the current year, as far as we yet have figures, the town duty on sugar has actually shown a loss, *i.e.*, the refunds have exceeded the income as the export is larger than the import. We do not expect the result of the whole year's operations to be the same; but this feature in the current year's town duties has made me more cautious than otherwise should have been in my budget estimate of town duties for 1892-93, which I have taken only at 9 lakhs instead of 9½ lakhs or 9¾ lakhs, as I should otherwise have done. Other heads of revenue, better than the estimate and contribution to the larger opening balances, are wheel tax (Rs. 30,000), tobacco (Rs. 15,000), halalkore tax (Rs. 15,500), water (Rs. 68,000), profit and reserve funds (Rs 1,10,000) and under saving on expenditure I may mention Rs 1,17,000 in the Public Works Department, Rs. 75,000 in the Health Department, Rs. 30,000 under debt, and about 1½ lakh under new works and water works. I pass now to the special extra demands in 1892-93. When the Tansa water works were first financed it was never supposed (unless by isolated individuals here and there), by either the Standing Committee or the Corporation that it would be possible to float them without extra taxation, and yet this year with an extra Rs. 3,60,000 on us on this account an extra Rs. 2,00,000 on account of police, I have not only made no demand for extra taxation but have been able to look forward with reasonable confidence to the two years which will follow, *i.e.*, to the end of 1894-95—and to assure the Corporation, for reasons which are now before them, that no extra taxation will be needed within at all events the near future. If this is unsound finance I should like to know what sound finance is. In justification of this forecast, I would like to refer for one minute to some ancient proceedings of the Standing Committee and the Corporation. The Tansa scheme was sanctioned and arrangements were made to finance it in 1885-86. It was then expected that the scheme would entail an addition of Rs. 6 lakhs a year to the regular expenditure of the City. As a matter of fact, we know that it has entailed Rs. 7½ lakhs more instead of 6 lakhs, because it has cost us a great deal more, say one-third more than it was at first expected. Mr. Olivant made proposals to the Standing Committee, and they laid before the Corporation certain proposals as to how these 6 lakhs were to be raised. I have before me extracts from the "Proceedings of the Town Council," dated 14th August 1885. It was in contemplation then to provide for this 6 lakhs, partly through the expected increase of water revenue—Rs. 3 lakhs—and partly to the extent of the other 3 lakhs by increase in taxation. The increase proposed by the Town Council and sanctioned by the Corporation was an addition of 12 annas to the consolidated rate, and that the town duty on ghee should be raised from 6 to 10 annas. It was also proposed and sanctioned that the Legislature be asked to empower the Corporation to increase the duty on sugar to 8 annas from 1½ per cent. *ad valorem*, on grain from 4 to 6 annas per candy, and to levy a small duty on kerosine oil. This was the manner in which it was proposed to meet 3 out of this 6 lakhs. There are gentlemen on the Corporation who have personal recollection of the controversy and the subsequent uproar on the subject of the relative enhancement of the general tax and the town duties. The additional twelve annas on the consolidated rates were imposed in the ensuing year, and at the same time the Legislature empowered the Corporation to increase the town duties as desired, and to levy a small duty on kerosine oil, and town duties were increased accordingly—grain from 2 to 5 annas, ghee from 6 to 10 annas and sugar to 7 annas. Nothing, I believe, ever came of the duty on kerosine oil.

Mr. Mehta : Because Government imposed a tax on it.

The Commissioner : Exactly. In the ensuing year the Standing Committee proposed that the consolidated rate should stand at 8¾ per cent., but on the motion of, I think, Dr. Blaney, that proposition was rejected and the consolidated rate was fixed at 8 per cent. This elicited a remonstrance from Government. Government stated that power to increase town duties was given on the distinct understanding that the consolidated tax should also be increased in order that the increased taxation might be equally distributed between the rich and the poor. I may say here that I demur to that application of terms, which characterises duties on ghee and sugar as taxes on the poor. In my judgment they are taxes on the rich. However, be that as it may, the Corporation looked into the matter, and admitted in their answer to Government that there had been an inadvertent neglect of the understanding referred to, but that the law did not enable them to correct it in the current year, but that they would do so in the next Budget. What they said was : "The Corporation regret that they feel bound to admit that it is evident that a mistake has been made in not proportionately reducing the town duties on the reduction on the consolidated rate." In the year after that, instead of adding ¾ per cent. to the general tax, the Corporation reduced the town duties to put them in the same relative position—the town duty and the general tax. Mr. Olivant had often spoken to me as if he rather regretted that that step was ever taken, and that for the provision against the future facility the increase in town duties and in the general tax was not persisted in, but that the Corporation persisted in lowering the town duties. I think I am not misrepresenting him. With all possible deference, however, to my predecessor's opinion, I must say that I think the Corporation were right in lowering town duties, except the grain duty, and I think myself that it was unnecessary to provide for larger balances than those we at present possess to meet the liability on account of Tansa. In the year of which I speak—1883-84—the grain duty was lowered not only from 6 annas to 4 annas, at which figure it had stood since 1872, but 2 annas per candy, and at that figure it stood up to last year. Ghee was lowered from 10 to 6 annas, &c., wines and spirits were not touched—the duty on petroleum was not realised, and as it was brought under the Imperial taxation we had to give it up. I make these allusions and reference to former taxation on the subject of Tansa water-works in order that the Corporation may clearly understand that it was expected that extra taxation would be required to meet the extra liability for the Tansa water-works, and if I had suggested extra taxation to the Standing Committee I should only have been doing what they had fully expected the Commissioner would do. I think it was my friend, Dr. Cowasjee, who, among others, strongly deprecated the imposition of extra taxation to meet the extra liability on account of the Tansa works. These were his words :—"He would strenuously oppose anything like increased taxation. Increased taxation would end in the ruin and bankruptcy of the city, for it was unreasonably and entirely uncalled for." Dr. Blaney, in proposing the sanction of the Tansa Survey, said that they could safely undertake the Tansa water-works. He remarked : "The honest deduction from the facts which he then brought before them went to show that they could safely undertake the Tansa scheme, and borrow a million sterling for its execution, and yet keep the rate-payers of the city free from additional taxation." However, we have now, as the Corporation observe, to spend a million and a-half, and yet we have not made any extra demand on the rate-payers on account of the extra liability, though extra taxation was expected. We have provided in the Budget for the increased 3¾ lakhs and the 2 lakhs for the police. It is in my opinion a method of financing very far from deserving the epithet of unsound finance. (Cheers.) It seems to me that for the next three years no extra liability will be incurred. But if, as one of the amendments on your records, Sir, I believe, proposes, we take out of our cash balances the 4½ lakhs which are sanctioned to be spent out of a loan on new pumping engines, then, and in that case, I certainly cannot insure the Corporation against increased taxation in 1893-94. Turning now to the budget it will be seen that it presents very few features which can be cavilled at. The slight modifications in the Corporation's establishment, in my establishment, and in the establishment of the Chief Accountant, I think it is not necessary to dwell on. I have made some addition to the Assessment and the Revenue and Refund Audit Departments. The slight additions have been rendered necessary by the experience I have had both before and since the great defalcations of 1890, and if these are sanctioned, I can, I believe, assure the Corporation that I shall not come before them for an increase of establishment in these two departments for a very long time to come. I need not go into details now, but in my own opinion this addition is absolutely necessary. There is no increase in the License establishment, but at the same time the income side shows an increase of Rs. 10,000. There is no part of the Budget which I contemplate with so much satisfaction as that which relates to the Fire Brigade, which is a little *imperium in imperio*, a budget in budgets. There is an amendment before you, Mr. President, to disallow the grant proposed for the purpose of new plant. Now I beg the Corporation to consider what has been done and will be done in even a year ago to eighteen months hence under the various proposals I have made, and which have been every one opposed and the party which opposes them now. We are lodging the Fire Brigade in suitable buildings; not buildings erected for the men to make themselves comfortable in, but buildings which will enable them to discharge their work in the most expeditious and best possible manner. Expedition in a fire service is efficiency. We shall have displaced old, worthless engines and plant by new plant of the most modern type, and we shall have disciplined the Fire Brigade as no Fire Brigade in India ever has been disciplined. And after we have done all this, we shall, nevertheless, be able next year to reduce the tax from three-quarter to half per cent. Now I ask the Corporation, whether this is not a satisfactory state of things. (Cheers.) We should have kept our tax at three-quarter per cent., and twenty years elapsed before the Fire Brigade would have been properly housed and equipped. If the opposition which my views have encountered had prevailed, I assure the Corporation with as much certainty as I ever felt—with almost absolute certainty that—we shall next year reduce the Fire Brigade tax by one-third in spite of the fact that we have spent so much money on it. Those who object to efficiency conjoined to economy can continue to decry the policy which has achieved these things. (Cheers.) On the Garden's budget I do not wish to dwell, as it is almost the same as last year. On the Engineer's budget I shall have

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE schooner Aljofer, 65 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Damaun, with a general cargo.

THE brig Airy Passa, 78 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Diu, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karachi, 593 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Kurrachee via Kathiawar coast, with general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,247 tons, Captain W F Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Mrs and Miss S. Atmahomed (the British Vice-Consul of Hoodeida), Mr Ebram M Ally, Mr Mowjee Wagjee, Mr. J Momenkhan, Mr Abdool Remon, Mr A R Fazel, Mr Abdool Hashee and 425 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Airy Passa (brig)..	Nacoda.....	Diu, Jan 5.
8	King Arthur (s) ..	Fairweather.	Jedda, Dec 29.
	Aljofer (schooner).	Nacoda.....	Damaun, Jan 3.
	H. M. S. Crocodile.	Churchill ..	Portsmouth, Dec 12.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pombridge, for Hull.
" Charles T. Jones, for Port Said.
Brig Amizade, for Mozambique and Delagoabay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 4 Loodiana s .....Hugill .....Mauritius, Dec 20.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Niagara s—35 packages printing papers, S A S Dawood: 22 bales writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 25 drums linseed oil, R M Chichgar and Co; 110 cases beer, F Heyer.

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Oceana s—3 cases medicine, Madon, Sons and Co.

Khedive s—26 cases quinine, Owen and Okell; 46 cases provision, &c, and 7 cases medicine, Phillips and Co; 50 cases claret and 40 cases sherry, &c., Eduljee Banonjee; 28 packages medicine, &c, M Soorjaraan; 57 cases port, Crofts Wells and Co; 15 cases sherry, &c., and 10 cases brandy, Bolton and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—7 cases soap, E Russooljee; 3 cases glass beads, K Tyebjee; 6 cases glass beads, S M Essoofbhoy; 10 cases soap, N Hasejun.

FROM ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—10 cases plate glass, T Jeewajee.

FROM BOMBAZE.

Khedive s—25 cases brandy, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—193 cwts mussoor dall and 284 cwts amba-huldee, J Natha; 318 cwts turmeric, C Chutterbhoy; 3 bales cotton, Italli Brothers; 40 bales wool and 60 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 173 bales wool, 12 Hurbhan; 69 bales wool, C Soomer; 36 bales hemp, L Purshotum; 14 bales wool and 46 bales goat hair, S Moloobhoy and Co; 47 bales wool and 115 bales goat hair, M J Joonabhoy and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

City of Edinburgh s—25 cwts gum, V Aadhowjee; 525 cwts myrabollams, D Valubhai; 510 cwts myrobollams, H Goculdas; 3,006 cwts myrabollams, Sowjee Ramjee; 675 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 525 cwts myrabollams, D Megjee and Co; 225 cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldas; 100 bales wool, D Fakeerchand; 4,000 cwts wheats, Ralli Brothers.

Niagara s—3,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Gordon s—220 cwts gum, N Mowjee; 2 tons blackwood pieces, J M Remtoola; 216 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales hides and skins, P Dewjee; 103 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola; 20 cwts Bahmaws, E Mohta; 145 cwts turmeric, M Mooljee; 909 cwts castoreseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 24 bales skins, H C H Gunney; 16 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co.

Thames s—5 cwts ivory, A Abdoola.

La Seyne s—60 cwts sandlewood, Nowrojee Framjee.

Hesper s—123 cwts coir yarn, D Manockjee; 11 cwts peacock feathers, F Versee; 72 cwts olibanum, A Chaglanee and Co; 43 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 18 bales skins and hides, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Pembridge s—6,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 41,400 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Boyts Craig and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Clan Gordon s—8,030 cwts bone-meal, Croft Wells and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

La Seyne s—286 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchlonga s—6,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 21 cwts gingellyseed, 21 cwts groundnuts, 21 cwts linseed and 21 cocoanut cakes, R Khaderbhoy; 5,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 1,026 cwts gingellyseed and 402 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thames s—3 boxes silver coins (its. 25,350), The New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—[illegible] cwts gingellyseed and 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 111 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Charles T Jones s—70,220 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lalpoora s—250 bales cotton, B Hurdial; 142 bales cotton, M Sewbux; 217 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—30 cwts peacock feathers, D Mowjee; 150 cwts raisins, M Fuckeerbhoy; 505 cwts raisins, P F Talati; 375 cwts onions, H Ahmed Aboo; 150 bales twist, H C Joosub; 30 bales twist, C Ebraim and Co; 80 bales twist, Tata and Co; 241 cwts sannda stone, S Jootha and Co; 32 cwts kismiss and 25 cwts olibanum, J M Sowjibhoy; 100 bales twist, B M H Abdool Reman; 40 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 13 chests opium, The E and O Co; 15 bales twist, N B Mody and Co.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Mirzapore s—204 chests opium, The Bambay and Persia S N Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—50 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 125 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales twist, S Motilal; 200 bales twist, M H Abdool Reman; 54 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 65 bales twist, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist, Kessowjee Nandjee.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—40 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—10 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 2.

Parsons, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, off leave, from Mhow.

JANUARY 5.

Meade, Capt, Bengal, 8th Cavy, on sick leave, from Nowgong.

JANUARY 7.

Terman, Lt-Col, Bengal, on Medical Certificate, from Kohima.
Penton, Major, Bo, Insp, A Signalling, on Inspection duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 6.

Orr, Major, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, from Deesa.
Spence, Capt, Bengal, Asstt Comt-Genl, on leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 5.

Meade, Capt, Bengal, 8th Cavaly, on leave, to England.

JANUARY 7.

Wooldridge, Lieut, Bo, 22nd Infty, off leave, to Ahmedabad.
Pearce, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Von-Donop, Capt, Bo, on duty, to Kirkee.
Morris, Capt, Bo, on duty, to Kirkee.
Pelle, Lt, Bo, on duty, to Kirkee.
Bray, Lt, Bo, on duty, to Kirkee.
Regan, Major, Bo, on duty, to Kirkee.
Peacocke, Lt, Bo, on duty, to Kirkee.
Bell, Lt, Bo, on duty to Kirkee.
Donaldson, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

JANUARY 8.

Ross, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Seaforth Highlanders, on duty, to Kaldunnah.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON. L. H. BARLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 9th January, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade to-day, the 9th instant, at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-45 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors, and producing their Tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars to-day, the 9th instant, as follows:—
Byculla and Byculla Scottish Schools—One double-car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School on Monday, the 11th instant, at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.
2. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 7 a.m. Carbines to be worn.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 9th January, 1892.

1. To-day, No. 2 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to commence the annual course of gun target practice. Dress—Drill Order.

2. To-day, No. 1 Company will not proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort as previously ordered, but will parade instead at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed with No. 2 Company to Colaba. Dress—Drill order.

3. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Fort Head-Quarters on Monday next, the 11th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Business: (1) To fix the date of the annual Ball; (2) Corps accounts; and (3) the appointment of a Committee to assist in carrying out the arrangements for the Camp.

By Order
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 8.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Electra, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 8.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, from Hongkong, left for Bombay, this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅛
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4 7-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	96⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅛
4½ per cent. "	72⅝
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	106⅛
Bar Silver.....	43⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £22,500,000, increase £200,000; public deposits, £6,500,000, increase £1,100,000; other deposits, £24,100,000, increase £3,500,000; other securities, £22,500,000, increase £1,000,000; notes and gold, £13,000,000, decrease £160,000. The Bank's reserve is 32 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.

THE New Year opens with little encouragement to fresh business in the position of the consuming markets for our principal articles of Export and in the depression in Manchester Manufactures following the continuous fall in Cotton; and the markets on this side have consequently shown no signs of improvement. Since their re-opening after the late holidays, Cotton has been dull and declining; Wheat and Seeds have been neglected to a great extent by shippers; and wholesale demand for Imports has been upon a very small scale for the time of year. Exchange has latterly been weak and declining, and closing rates this evening both for Bank and Private Paper are ⅛d. lower than they were last Wednesday when the Banks closed for the New Year holidays, a demand for the former from remitters having set in, while the latter is very scarce. Government Paper is unaltered at our last quotation for Fours. Freights have been quiet but steady, with more demand for tonnage at reduced rates.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay was closed for three days of the period covered by the statement of affairs issued on Monday afternoon; and in the sluggishness of business which obtained during the holiday season, then just over, much movement in Money was not to be expected. The figures given in the returns, however, showed that a considerable portion of the Private Deposits which were withdrawn towards the end of last month, in view of the then approaching holidays and the close of the year, had been returned to the coffers of the Bank, causing an increase of 12½ lakhs in the Cash Balance; while, on the other side, there had been the usual moderate increase in Bills Discounted (Loans having remained virtually unchanged) the falling off in trade requirements being represented by some 18¾ lakhs, against an increase in the same direction during the previous week of 42 lakhs. The Cash Balance stood on last Saturday afternoon at 309¼ lakhs. No change has been made in the Bank's rates this week, and the minimum remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE re-opened last Saturday after the New Year holidays with a rather firm feeling, at 1s. 4 21-32d. for Bank Demand and 1s. 4 13-16d. for six months' sight Credits; and the market was steady at the quotations, the Credit rate having been available for the mail only. Business, however, was very dull, hardly anything fresh having transpired either way. On Monday the market opened 1-32d. lower, all round, than Saturday's closing rates, and was steady at the reduced quotation, with only a small business passing. Some Bank Demand, for April delivery, was reported to have been placed at 1s. 4 23-32d. The market was very quiet on the following day, with rates ruling the same as on Monday, and with hardly any fresh business passing. In Bank Remittance, the only thing reported was in Telegraphic, at 1s. 4 11-16d. for transfer in the monsoon months, and a few small Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 4 13-16d. for January delivery, and 1s. 4 27-32d. for February, for the three months' sight Credits, the feeling at closing having been quiet. On Wednesday, things were again unchanged, quotations having been the same as had been given for several days past. Some business was offered; but the Banks would not give way in either direction, and very little was done, the market again closing quiet. Rates opened at 1-32d. lower all round yesterday, with the exception of one or two Banks which quoted and sold small of amount of Demand at 1s. 4⅜d; but the rate soon became general at 1s. 4 19-32d., the weakness of the market having brought out remitters and a fair business was done. No Private Paper to speak of was offering; but lower rates coming from Calcutta, there were buyers here at the close at 1s. 4 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The market has been weak and declining again to-day, opening at 1s. 4 17-32d. for Telegraphic, and closing at 1s. 4 15-32d. A fair business had been done again in remittance, Bank Demand having been placed at 1s. 4⅜d. into February delivery, and at 1s. 4 9-16d. for April. Credits, for April-May delivery have been quoted at 1s. 4 25-32d., but none have offered. Closing ready quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 4⅜d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 9-16d.	"
Do. 4 do. ...	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do. 6 do. ...	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Do. 6 do. ...	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Do. 6 do. ...	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight.....	175½	"
Do. 6 do. ...	177	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On the market re-opening on last mail day, a decline of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. on last Thursday's quotations was established, Fours for Money and Tuesday's Settlement having been quoted at 106⅜, and the February account at 105 5-16; but the feeling was steady at the slight fall, which was afterwards recovered, 106⅜ having been the final cash quotation; and 106½, nominal for 4 per Cents. It would appear that some sellers of Fours were caught *bears* for Tuesday's Settlement, as the market became strong on Monday, and the cash price and settling rate for bargains advanced 7-16 per cent., closing at 107 1-16, 25 lakhs having been done in one line at 107. For the February account, the rate advanced to 106 7-16. On the settling day for Fours for the January account the market fluctuated throughout the day, early business in Fours having been done at 107 1-16, and later on, at 106 11-16; but thereafter the market rallied, and left off firm at 106 15-16 for Fours for cash, and 106⅛ for the 2nd February account. As usual on the day following the monthly settlement, the market was quiet, with few fresh transactions reported; and it was also weak, a decline of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. having been established on Tuesday's final rates for Fours, closing quotations having been 106 13-16 for Money, and 106 ⅜ for the 2nd February account. The market was strong during a part of the day yesterday, and rates for Fours advanced to 107 for cash, and 106⅛ for the Feburary account; but in the afternoon the market became weak and declining, and a drop of ⅛ to 3-16 took place, the cash price at closing having been 106 3-16. There has been no further change to-day, and closing rates were 106 13-16 for Fours for cash, and 106⅛ for the February Settlement, with 4½ per cents quoted at 105½.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. higher, at 112¾; Port Trust Bonds have advanced to the same extento 104.

SHARES have been quiet since business was resumed; but the feeling has been much steadier with regard to Cotton Mill Scrip, and the few changes which have taken place in rates, mostly show an advance on our quotations of a week ago. Bombay United, and Sholapore Mill Shares have advanced Rs. 25 each; Hyderabad, Rs. 30; Manockji Petit, Rs. 20; Luckmidas, Rs. 15; Indian Manufacturing, Rs. 12½; Jewraz Balloo, Oriental, and Colaba Land and Mill Rs. 12½; and Presidency, and Sunderdas, Rs. 5 each. Central India, Coorla, and Khandeish, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 10 per candy. In Press Shares, Mofussil are Rs. 5 lower; New Indian are Rs. 1½ down. In Miscellaneous, Port Cannings are Rs. 10 higher; Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 5; Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 5 lower. In Banks, Bank of Bombay are Rs. 3½ higher; Bank of Bengal are up Rs. 5; National have advanced Rs. 10 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Finding Cotton in Liverpool still moving downwards, dealers here have begun to sell with more alacrity than before, and in some cases have accepted slightly easier terms for staple *Grey Goods* in order to compensate buyers for the decline in Manchester. Stocks here are much the same as before. In *Bleached Goods*, light makes of Jacconets and Mulls are doing well at current quotations. *Dyed Printed* and *Turkey Red Goods* are unchanged in value, and in moderate request. *Local* Goods show no movement. The Clearances from the bazaar of *Imported* Goods during the past week have been about 3,800 packages; those of *Local* Goods about 1,500 bales.

YARNS have been dull in tone for the imported article, and only a small business has been done, while rates have given way ¼ anna per lb. The sale of *Local Spinnings* in China for the last fortnight have aggregated 15,000 bales, with Exchange Rs. 221, which is taken as some encouragement, and consequently China buyers have made purchases of all counts at current rates. The week's sales sum up 1,200 bales, and the market closed dull at the following official quotations. Stocks are heavy.

Twist...	...	No. 6s	Mule, As.	3½	to 4	per lb.
"	...	...	8s "	3¼	" 4¼	"
"	...	...	10s "	4 1-16	" 4¼	"
"	...	...	12s "	4 3-16	" 4⅜	"
"	...	...	16s "	5	" 5¼	"
"	...	...	20s "	5¼	" 5⅜	"
"	...	...	24s "	5½	" 6½	"
"	...	...	30s "	6¼	" 6⅜	"
"	...	...	40s "	7⅜	" 8	"

METALS.—Notwithstanding higher prices on the other side *Copper* has declined ¼ annas per cwt. in a quiet market, with only a small business passing. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a moderate extent on the basis of previous rates, at which the market is steady. *Iron* has also been steady and unchanged in value with a moderate business doing.

COALS.—Sales have been reported during the week for Powell's Duffryn, and Davison's West Hartley, for January-February shipment, at Rs. 15¼ to Rs. 15½, and Rs. 13¾ and Rs. 13½, respectively. The Bunder Stock is about the same as before, and shows no signs of reduction.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although, latterly, there has been rather more doing in this market, both for export and local consumption, the feeling has been quiet since the resumption of business after the late holidays, and on several days, in sympathy with the advices from Liverpool and New York, prices have given way Re 1 to Rs. 2 for candy. The purchases of ready Cotton—all of the New Crop—by exporters, since the date from last report, have not aggregated more than 2,000 bales of Bengals and Oomra descriptions; but some contracts have been made for Bengals, for this month's delivery, and for Broach, for March. For Local consumption, some 4,500 bales have been taken, consisting chiefly of new ready Oomra Kinds, but including some old Oomras. The Market closed dull this evening, with prices Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 26,925 bales, compared with 47,600 bales arrived in the corresponding week last year; and the falling off this season as against last is now 154,300 bales.

We annex our usual annual Statement of Receipts of Cotton for the past twelve months, compared with those of the year preceding, from which it will be seen that there was a deficiency in the year just closed of some 207,250 bales, as against the arrivals in 1890, the principal falling off having been Dhollera, Broach, Bengals, and Berar; Khandeish, and Compta and Dharwar, on the other hand showing a large, and a material increase respectively.

Telegraphic advices from the Cotton-growing districts at the beginning of the week reported cloudy weather at Delhi and Beawar, in the Bengal circle, with a slight drizzle in the latter district; and Cotton was still arriving in only small quantities in that circle. The weather continued seasonable throughout the Oomrawuttee circle, and Cotton was arriving freely in the Dhulia district, but in others, only small quantities were coming to market, supplies at Barsee having been insignificant, owing to the higher rates obtainable in the surrounding districts. The plants looked healthy at Broach, where the weather continued seasonable; but this was not the case in the Wudwan and Bhownugger districts of the Dhollera circle, where it was cloudy, with an absence of dew in the latter district; though, generally speaking, the crop in this circle was flourishing, and showing more improvement at Wadwan.

Yesterday's weather and crop reports added little to the advices to hand on Monday. The weather was still unseasonable in some districts of the Bengal and Dhollera circles, and rain was threatening at Delhi in the former, while the dew-fall was insufficient over a portion of the Cotton area. At Broach the crop continued to flourish, and the Cotton was ready for picking in some places; and at Dhollera itself the plants could scarcely look better.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, *viz*:—

New Crop.	
Bengal Fine (January)	Rs. 167=3 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 157=33d.
Do. Good do.	" 150=32d.
Broach, Fine (March)	" 193=4 1-16d.
Do. Good do.	" 186=3 31-32d.
Khandeish Fine (January)	" 186=3 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 159=3 7-16d.
Do. Good do.	" 153=3 5-16d.
Dhollera Fine (April-May)	" 173=3 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 163=33d.
Do. Good do.	" 151=32d.
Belatee Fine (January)	" 162=3 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 152=3 9-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish.....	39,800	87,500
Berar.....	23,300	53,500
Barsi and Nugger ...	600	2,800
Bengals.....	12,000	80,000
Hingunghat.....	300	6,700
Persian and Sind ...	900	700
Total.....	76,900	231,200

Comparative Statement showing the receipts of Cotton in growths during the years 1890 and 1891:

Growths.	1891. F. P. Bales.	1890. F. P. Bales.	Increase or Decrease. F. P. Bales.
Dhollera	3,66,764	456,096	— 89,332
Broach	181,965	241,122	— 59,157
Compta & Dharwar	156,836	145,798	+ 11,038
Khandeish.....	357,894	308,684	+ 49,210
Berar	368,551	397,152	— 28,601
Barsi & Nugur	155,520	163,862	— 8,342
Bengals.....	265,745	308,217	— 42,472
Madras & Westerns.	16,856	21,606	— 4,750
Sind	33,008	48,936	— 15,928
Hinganghat	15,949	21,842	— 5,893
Persian	16,058	30,247	— 14,161
Other sorts	2,482	1,327	+ 1,155
Total.....	1,937,656	2,144,889	207,233 Net decrease.

The movements of Cotton during the year 1891 as compared with the previous two years were as follows:—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.....	1,937,656	2,144,889	2,001,151
Clearances Great Britain and Continent.			
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.....	1,938,417	1,939,921	1,323,496
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.....	162,001	72,590	45,338

From 1st January to date the corresponding figures are as follows:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
From 1st to 7th Jan.....	21,845	15,443	36,162
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
From 1st to 7th Jan.....	19	5,023	17,562
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
From 1st to 7th Jan.....	520	100	832

WHEAT has been comparatively neglected by shippers since the termination of the holidays, and only a small business has transpired day by day in a quiet or dull market; but quotations are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have not attracted much attention, and at most transactions on any day have only been upon a moderate scale, the feeling having been generally quiet. *Linseed* and *Gingelly* gave way in price at the beginning of the week, and the former has since fluctuated in value a little, the following being our closing quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-6 to Rs. 6-12-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat "	7-10-0 "
" " Cawnpore "	7-6-0 "
" " Red " "	6-8-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 "
Gingelly White " "	41-0-0 to Rs. 42-0-0 "
" Mixed " "	37-8-0 to Rs. 40-8-0 "

Below we give our usual Annual Statement of the Imports into Bombay of Wheat and Seeds, compared with the Arrivals during the previous two years.

The Imports of Wheat and Seeds during the year 1891, as compared with the previous two years, were as follows:—

	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.	1889. cwts.
Wheat from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec....	15,754,756	7,105,899	6,901,551
Linseed from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec....	4,848,593	2,554,073	2,077,254
Rapeseed from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec....	1,444,881	905,218	2,079,507
Gingellyseed from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec....	1,447,869	1,188,453	1,207,097

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent during the year 1891; as compared with the previous two years, were as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Whe

TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY EX-CIVILIAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The death is announced, from influenza, of Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, formerly Collector of Kaira and Political Agent for Cambay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

CAIRO, JAN. 7.

The Khedive is suffering from a severe ailment.

LATER.

The Khedive died this afternoon from pneumonia, following suddenly upon a slight attack of influenza.

CAIRO, JAN. 7.

The Khedive's sons, who are at Vienna, have been summoned to return immediately to Cairo.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The papers are unanimous in deploring the death of the Khedive and dwell upon his loyalty and good faith to England.

The *Times* says that the death of Mohamed Tewfik precludes all thoughts of the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain as his son Prince Abbas is unable to stand alone without the risk of a dangerous reaction and the expulsion of the British element. The presence of British troops, the *Times* adds, will influence and assure the peaceful accession of Prince Abbas and the stability of his Government.

PARIS, JAN. 8.

The French papers comment variously upon the death of Tewfik Pasha. The majority of them anticipate that Lord Salisbury will profit by the youth of Prince Abbas to defer indefinitely the evacuation of Egypt.

Others contend that France must seize the present occasion to re-open the whole Egyptian Question.

BERLIN, JAN. 8.

The German papers referring to the death of the Khedive acquiesce in the probability of the prolonged occupation of Egypt by Great Britain.

DANGEROUS SOCIALIST CONSPIRACY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

A Frenchman, an Englishman, and a woman have been arrested at Walsall on suspicion of being concerned in the manufacture of bombs.

A subsequent search by the authorities of the premises of the local socialist club satisfies the police of the existence of a dangerous conspiracy.

Another arrest has also been made in London of a man who is supposed to be an accomplice of the Walsall prisoners and in whose possession was found a suspicious fluid.

THE INFLUENZA BACILLUS.

BERLIN, JAN. 7.

Doctor Pfeiffer states that the bacillus he has discovered is of a distinct species and is found in the bronchial secretion in every case of influenza; never in other complaints. He believes that the infection is communicated through the *sputum*.

Doctor Canon has also discovered in the blood of patients suffering from influenza bacillus identical to that found by Dr. Pfeiffer.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, with the homeward Indian mails of 2nd January, arrived here at 4 p.m., to-day.

GENERAL BOOTH IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

"General" Booth arrived by the mail here this morning. The whole of the local forces of the Salvation Army turned out to meet him at the station, greeting him with volleys of "hallelujahs" and cheers as he alighted, and drove off to the army head-quarters. A large crowd of natives, attracted by curiosity and an unusual demonstration by what are locally known as the "pugla padres," was also at Howrah.

"General" Booth held his first meeting at the Town Hall this evening. It was very sparsely attended, the audience comprising almost entirely of natives. Little enthusiasm or sympathy was manifested in the proceedings. He travelled over the same ground as already gone over in his addresses delivered in other parts of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wilson has been granted leave for six months, on furlough; and leave has also been granted to Colonel N. F. Burke, Assistant Commissary General; Captain E. S. Masters, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad; Lieutenant H. W. Campbell, 18th B. L.; Lieutenant W. J. P. Kaye, 30th B. I; and Captain F. M. Rundall, 4th Goorkhas; for one year each.

Extensions of leave has been granted to Major P. E. Henderson, Commissioner, for six months; to Captain G. W. B. Swiney, two months; and to Lieut. D. D. Baynes, 10 days.

The following promotions have been gazetted:—

To be Lieut-Colonels.—Major William Hill. To be Majors—Captain N. R. Stewart, and Captain William Grenville Mansel.

Colonel A. P. Broome, 18th B. L., retires from the service on good service pension being conferred on him.

Col. C. E. Stewart, C.B.; and T. G. Bailey, officiating Chief Builder, Government Dockyard, have been confirmed in their appointments.

Captain H. A. Street has been granted an extension of furlough, for three months.

The *Gazette of India* contains a despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding to the Government of India a memorial presented to him on the subject of the consumption of opium and other drugs in India. The despatch states that the memorialists are informed that the Government of India would consider their representation, while like himself the Government of India are fully alive to the evil attendant on the unrestricted consumption of intoxicating drugs. The memorial was supported by a letter from Mr. Pease, Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of Opium Trade, and letters from various Chief Commissioners, Local Governments' Resolutions, and lengthy statements, and concludes with the despatch of the Secretary of State for India, dated 17th December, 1891, dealing with H. E. the Viceroy's communications on the subject, which are characterised as precise and interesting and showing as they did a decrease of 9 per cent. in the licensed shops during the past ten years; and that the quantity of illicit opium consumed by British India, though fluctuating is not greatly increased; that the licenses for smoking or preparing opium on the premises were stopped in the Punjab and the Central Provinces and are being discontinued elsewhere; that the Government of Bombay be requested to stop the vendors to sell the guaranteed minimum quantity of licit opium yearly; that it was erroneous to regard opium consumption as a new thing in Madras; that enhanced duty has effectively checked the spread of opium consumption; that so long as the drug was cultivated it was impracticable to close all opium shops and stop the consumption; that in Burma arrangements have been proposed to stop its sale; that the total licit consumption of opium in British India would furnish a moderate daily dole of a quarter-tola to about 400,000 people or two in every thousand of the population. The Secretary of State approves of the orders issued and several points noticed, and calls for the special report, showing how far it is possible to develop further the policy of increasing the duty on the selling price of opium, recognising that the Government's policy and wish is to check, and limit to the habit, without driving the population to smuggling or using more harmful drugs.

THE JAIL CONFERENCE.

The Jail Conference begins its sittings here on Monday next. All Inspector-Generals, except of Assam, have been summoned to attend.

PARSEE CRICKETING AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

Calcutta closed their first innings for 91 runs; and in their second innings scored 123 runs, made up of Moran, not out, 46; Mosfith, 16; and Bell, 14. The Parsees won the game by ten wickets and two runs. Pavri, Mody, and Mehta bowled well. The Parsees have thus kept their unbeaten record of five years. The Calcutta Club dine the Parsee team to-morrow. The Parsees in all won three matches, one drawn in their favour. The team leaves Calcutta on Sunday night.

HUNZA-NAGAR FRONTIER NEWS.

A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy has communicated to the Kashmir Durbar as well as the British Agent at Gilgit the message received by him from H. M. the Queen-Empress conveying her congratulation to the officers and men of the Hunza Field Force on the success which attended their operations.

Captain Townshend, of the Central India Horse, has been appointed Military Governor of Hunza, pending further arrangements for the Government of the State. The people are expressing loudly their gratitude for the leniency shown towards them.

The fugitives from Hunza, Safedar Ali Khan and Uzr Khan, have not been captured yet; they wilfully fired several forts before leaving, and thus destroyed the food stored up by the villagers for the winter.

A small column from Hunza has been despatched by Captain Colin Mackenzie to work up the valley to Galmat and Pasu on the route to the Kilik Pass.

A COMPTROLLER-GENERAL FOR BARODA.

Mr. Logan having unravelled the tangled skein of Kashmir finance recently the services of Mr. R. N. Day, a Deputy Comptroller-General, have been lent to Baroda for three months, for similar work there.

GRANT TO THE ASSAM MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

A grant of rupees two thousand has been sanctioned by the Government of India to the Assam Mounted Volunteers for a camp-of-exercise.

THE SIKKIM-TIBET CONVENTION.

The Government of India has passed the final draft of the agreement under the Sikkim-Tibet Convention, which is now on its way to the Chuban at Lhassa. It is believed he will accept it as it stands.

THE SEAT OF THE MERCANTILE MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 8.

Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot has been appointed Mercantile Member of Council. The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce had hitherto generally filled the post. The present appointment is a new departure not likely to be popular.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras made a lakh and nine thousand rupees profit for the last half-year and pays a dividend of seven per cent. per annum, making 8½ per cent. for the past year.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir James Dormer leaves Madras for Calcutta on the 22nd instant, on special duty.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. UMTATA.

The evidence of the Presidency Port Officer's Assistant at the marine court-of-enquiry on the s. s. Umtata to-day shows that the Armaghaon light has been revolving irregularly lately. The court has decided to call in the aid of assessors.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 8.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse)—Lieutenant Gordon, Squadron Officer and officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 16th January, 1891, *vice* Lieutenant Ducat, appointed 4th Squadron Commander, sub pro tem.

4th (1st Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Sangster, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master, with effect from 9th December, *vice* Lieutenant Barton, appointed to the Punjab Commission.

14th Bombay Infantry, Surgeon Thomson, Indian Medical Service, on general duty, Bombay District, to officiate in medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major Furguson, Indian Medical Service, on furlough, or until further order.

Colaba Depot—Lieutenant Cashel, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, *vice* Captain Lovett, Gloucestershire Regiment, ordered to proceed home, on promotion.

With reference to Army Order No. 631 of 4th ult. Lieutenant Paul, officiating Wing Officer, on promotion, 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, attached to 5th Bombay Light Infantry, will rejoin his former battalion.

Referring to Army Order No. 122 of 6th March Lieutenant Shewell, officiating Wing Officer, 23rd Regiment Bombay Infantry, attached to 5th Bombay Infantry, will rejoin his former battalion.

Under instructions from Horse Guards War Office is is notified that the undermentioned officers have been placed upon the Seconded List as probationers for the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Smith, No. 3 Company Western Division Royal Artillery; 2nd Lieutenant Fisher 26th Field Battery Royal Artillery.

Under instructions from Horse Guards War Office it is notified that Major Rolland, No. 11 Company Western Division Royal Artillery has been posted to 2nd Battery 1st Depot Division Field Artillery.

Under instructions from India Head quarters it is notified that Major Eden, N Battery Royal Horse Artillery, is promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and posted to Allahabad, to command the Royal Artillery at that station.

In continuation of Army Order No. 479 of 18th September, it is notified that the undermentioned Officer has been detailed for duty at the regimental depot of the Middlesex Regiment:—Lieutenant Leader, in relief of Lieutenant Glynn.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—Gloucestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Burges, to remain in England, in extension from 24th December to 23rd January, 1892, on private affairs; and Middlesex Regiment, Major Harris, to remain in England, in extension from 18th to 31st December, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:—Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieutenant Swift, to proceed to England, for one year, on private affairs.

INSPECTION OF THE 3RD B. L. CAVALRY.

General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, inspected this morning the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. The Regiment paraded in the Yerrowda ground, under the command of Colonel Willoughby. General Luck, accompanied by Captain Wadeson, General Boyce Combe, and Captain Peyton arrived at 9 a. m., and was received by the Regiment in line. The Regiment marched-past by squadrons, trotted-past by troops, and galloped-past by wings. After some manœuvring the Regiment made a grand charge. General Luck expressed his pleasure with the appearance of the men and the way they drilled.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE FOR POONA.

H. E. the Governor leaves Bombay for Poona on Sunday night. He will witness the manœuvres of troops on Monday morning near Chinchwad, and lay the foundation-stone of Fergusson College in the evening. At night his Excellency dines with Colonel Willoughby and Officers of the 3rd Light Cavalry, and after dinner returns to Bombay.

THE Madras Board of Revenue has despatched, the following telegram, dated 5th January, 1892 to the Government of India:—"Late gingelly sowings reports incomplete 152,000 acres or 22 per cent. below normal and 21 per cent. below last year for corresponding taluks. Decrease due to unfavourable season. Crops doing fairly except in northern districts."

FEARS are being entertained that the new High Court buildings at Madras (now almost completed but still unfurnished) will have one serious defect *viz.*, insufficiency of light, in one or two of the Courts and not a few of the rooms and offices. Some of the beautiful stained-glass windows may possibly have to be removed.

IN the Persian Gulf last year the pearl-fishing was only moderately successful, and the demand for pearls fell off owing to the dulness of the Indian market. Many divers from the Arab coast had gone to Ceylon the previous year, and as they reported good results their example was extensively followed.

THE trials of the Rajputana grain rioters still continue. During the last four months about 150 villagers have been tried, and about an equal number are yet awaiting trial. The 21 rioters of the village of Beer were tried the other day. One was released, two were flogged, and the rest sentenced to various terms of imprisonment up to two years. The trial of these 44 rustics who plundered the village of Oontra has now been taken in hand. As all these cases are tried by the Sessions Court, native assessors are said to be in great demand.

THE murder that took place in the 5th Lancers lines at Meerut, is being thoroughly sifted by Reserve Inspector Murphy. The facts disclosed are being kept very quiet, but from what is leaking out the crime would appear to be the outcome of drunkenness on Christmas night. It seems the murdered man was first brutally assaulted, then thrown into a pond, after which there is evidence apparently to the effect that he was seen barely alive and groaning. His clothes were taken off and his naked body taken into the room where it was found, and covered with a sheet. A reward of Rs. 200 is offered for evidence that will lead to the conviction of the real culprit

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 18.

"STRAIGHT Talks for Men only." This is how the popular preacher attracts his audience. Human nature longs for the unattainable; and even the common things of life acquire a rare flavour if the privilege of tasting them is restricted to the few. Adam and Eve, though surfeited with sweet fruits in the garden of Eden, yearned unsatisfied until they had eaten of the forbidden apple. And even in the infant mind of their late descendants, the same tendency to do what ought not be done, and to wish for what is beyond reach, is as strong as ever. "Johnny must not walk in that puddle," says the careful Mamma; and on the spot, Johnny experiences an irresistible desire to splash himself from head to foot. And Sylvia, being told that mustard is not good for little girls, feels life stale, unprofitable, and flat, if she is denied the luxury of burning her tongue and stinging her olfactory nerves *ad libitum*. Founded on this knowledge of the perversity of humanity is the old advertisement dodge, "Don't read this," or don't look at my back, which makes people so crazy with curiosity that they at once look and read, and so accomplish the object of the advertiser. Instances have lately been recorded of how at the National Dress Meeting for Ladies only, held at Queen's Gate Hall, enterprising male reporters came from afar and fought for admission with a vigour and tenacity of purpose that they would hardly have shown if the favour of their presence had been solicited and not respectfully declined. So, too, on a "ladies' only" night, at the Somerville Club, curiosity, like the seven devils, takes possession of man's soul and forces him to intrude where he is well aware he is not welcome. Prohibition has the very same effect on the female as on the male mind. The lady freemason in the clock case was only one of the great army of women Paul Prys who haunt men's clubs, smoking rooms and dens where the poking of the female nose is least desirable.

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But in quoting the preacher's formula "Straight talks for men only" there is no wish to specially attract or distract ladies' attention from this week's "Vanity Fair." I believe in the vulgar trite old saying: "What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for." . . . ahem. . . the other bird, and if gentlemen read what is meant for ladies, and *vice versa*; well—such unanimity of taste is most delightful to me, and to them is entirely creditable. Does it need explanation—this venture on paths hardly ever trodden by the foot of the lady correspondent? In following the course of affairs in which men concern themselves, I have noticed that the usual way to avoid such dull things as explanations, minutes, &c., is to pass them over and "consider them read." The same thing might be arranged with my apologia, if I were anxious to escape making it. But on the contrary, I feel bound in justice to give it publicity. "Straight talks for men only" is the answer to the wail wrung from male humanity's breast by the extraordinary attention lately lavished on the trousseau of the Princess of Pless, and on the forthcoming Royal wedding gowns of the Princess Victoria May. Why should the bride's trousseau be described and the bridegroom's, on which has been equally expended thought, labour, and money, be left in oblivion? There is absolutely no reason why some people think that a bridegroom's outfit does not lend itself to poetic description; and truly, we cannot go into the same raptures over man's outer wedding garments as we do over an exquisite wedding dress. But why should not we chronicle the beauties of a prince's garments made in the latest fashion of dainty-coloured foulard. Why should we not tell of the dozens of frilled silk night-gowns in pale blue and mauves, green and pink, sulphur and old rose—of the numbers of silk ties in all the hues of the rainbow—of the boxes of handkerchiefs, some with deep white hems and coloured centres; others with coloured hems and plain white centres. Why should the fashion papers describe the newest thing in lady's stockings—an extravagant design founded on the heraldic plan of quarterings—half-azure, half-gules, from the dexter chief to the sinister base; and pass over the pretty socks diapered or on gules, argent on blue and sable on azure. Then, no lovelier thing can be imagined than the latest novelty in braces. Made in flower-tinted corded ribbon, they look suitable to deck a fairy prince; and yet they are warranted strong enough to brace a Sandow.

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It is quite wonderful what an advance in the culture of the beautiful has been made of late in manly garb. The only pity is that it is hidden foolishly, like a light under a bushel. In the sweet long ago it was usual to decorate well-conducted young persons of either sex, with such ribbons, as a sign that the world should do them honour, and the proud possessor of the insignia rejoiced in wearing it on the outside. The modern brace is quite as worthy of a prominent place; and the latest development of the pyjama and sleeping shirt is such a thing of beauty, that it will require a self-denying and courageous soul to exchange it for the hideous and undecorative morning costume. A new idea in hunting neckties is to make the scarf long enough to go twice round the neck, a plan which in white cashmere or silk is delightfully warm and comforting on a raw morning—in fact on a raw morning one would wish the idea could be applied to all our garments and that with every turn of the weather-cock our costume would revolve in the right direction loosening itself in the soft westerly winds and wrapping us up tightly against the east.

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Apropos of men's costume, it is a very few weeks since I noticed in a lady's paper a query from a gentleman who wished for the opinion of the lady advisor on dress, on the question of what colour tie it is permissible for a ruddy-bearded man to wear. Her answer was severe and unsympathetic. She either thought a red-haired man's case hopeless, or she did not care to trouble herself to think, or she was a woman of bad taste, for her reply was to the effect that man's clothing was not in her line; but as he asked her opinion, she thought *a black and white spotted tie* would be most suitable. (The Italics are mine.) Fancy a man condemned for life to wear a black and white spotted tie, because he happened to have a glowing bronzy beard. If he is maniac enough to follow her advice he has my sincerest sympathy; for the contrast is too harsh—even to mourn in. There was once a time when to my mind there was nothing more hideous than a red-bearded man—when the thought of William Rufus made me shudder. But that was very long ago—and it was not a quite unprovoked antipathy. As a little child I had endured the embraces of a bristly-bearded uncle. Heavens, what I suffered! Years have hardly effaced the agony of those kisses—in fact, toughened as I am by time, I can feel the prickles still. But time has taught me the beauty of glowing auburn and chestnut-tinted beards, and has made me recognize how much the beauty of the colour is increased by a judicious choice of a contrasting tint.

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There are rich nut browns that bring out the gold, and cool blues that throw up the coppery gleam in a ruddy beard. And there are pinks that make it dark, and purples that make it fair; besides, the variety of soft greys and lavenders and mauves that can be worn for morning, so there is no need for a ruddy-haired man, unless he loves a magpie's livery, to adopt the lady's dreary suggestion of a tie of black and white.

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Bachelor's menages were once so famous for indifferent attention to details that bachelor housekeeping has become a bye-ward. But the *fin-de-siecle* bachelor is not a shiftless untidy creature like his predecessors. He goes in for everything in perfection. Little flats, little dinners, little responsibility—great successes. To suit, I presume, bachelor establishments (for the family man would hardly favour them), there are new sets of glass salt cellars—the heart, club, spade, and ace of diamonds in shape and with spoons to match. They would suit a *partie carrée* of card players—other people would see little to admire in the odd patterns. Perhaps they are a memento of Tranby Croft.

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Talking of gambling reminds me of an old song by John Lyly, 1584, which I found in Bullen's Lyrics from the Elizabethan Dramatists. It tells very prettily of a most notorious gambling transaction:—

"Cupid and my Campaspe played
At cards for kisses—Cupid paid;
He stakes his quiver, bow and arrows,
His mother's doves, and team of sparrows;
Loses them too; then down he throws
The coral of his lip, the rose
Growing on's cheek (but none knows how);
With these the crystal of his brow,
And then the dimple of his chin:
All these did my Campaspe win.
At last he set her both his eyes,
She won, and Cupid blind did rise,
O Love! has she done this to thee?
What shall alas! become of me?"

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY.

THE Inspector-General of Artillery in India will arrive and depart from Bombay on a tour of inspection as follows:—Bombay.—Arrive 6-05 a. m., 11th January; departure 9 p. m., 13th January. Salutes of 11 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival and departure. The R. A. will be placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Artillery on 11th 12th, and 13th instant.

BOKHARA REVISITED.—II.

[BY HENRY LANSDELL, D.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.]

ON my present visit to Charjui I was received in the usual reception-room by the acting Bek and his staff, robed in their gaily-coloured khalats and white turbans, and, after speaking of my former visit and partaking of light refreshment and sweetmeats, I returned towards the outer gateway between lines of soldiers and a native band.

Being anxious to re-visit the prison, and remembering that it was under a chamber at the gate of the citadel, I stopped opposite the entrance and asked to be allowed to go in. My gaining admission six years previously was a great triumph, because they had done their best to keep me from seeing their prisons, and I then discovered at Charjui not only a near approach to the Black Hole of Calcutta, but men wearing iron collars, through the ends of which was passed a chain to secure them all together, as well as a long beam wherein the prisoners' feet were made fast, and which was placed across the centre of the chamber. This beam I could not help thinking was anciently an ordinary piece of furniture in prisons, similar perhaps to that in which the Philippion jailer thrust the feet of Paul and Silas, and I was anxious on the present occasion to take a photograph of it. But the hot and fusty chamber, without windows or ventilation, and measuring only 6 paces by 4, was too dark and the space too contracted to allow of operating satisfactorily; so, putting a bold face on the matter, I asked that the prisoners might be brought out into the yard, and the beam too, which was accordingly done, for the police-master looked afraid to refuse. Then I sent to the bazaar for refreshments, after eating which the prisoners were posed and photographed, much to their astonishment but on terms they evidently liked.

In addition to the chamber already described, I found, on this visit, another on the opposite side of the citadel gateway, circular in form and measuring four paces across. In the former place were 4 prisoners chained by the neck together; in the latter were 8 more, one of whom had been confined for a year, others for a longer period, together with a boy of 13, whose tale was a pitiful one. His father had struck him, it appeared, after which the son finding his parent asleep retaliated by dealing him a blow, which proved fatal. The young parricide had already been in confinement for nearly a year, but I could not make out what they intended to do with him. On passing the gallows they told me that previous to the advent of the Russians they used to hang from five to six hundred Turkomans a year, but that state of things had now passed away.

Among sundry photographs kindly given me by Colonel Tcharykow is one of the gallows at Khiva, not as when I was there, in front of the Khan's palace, but in a cemetery, with a felon supposed to be suspended. His foot, however, is suspiciously near a mud wall on which it looks as if the man might be posing for the photographer, but whether to be so or not, the picture illustrates the simple haracter of the Turkistan gallows, consisting simply of two posts and a cross-pole.

The distance from Charjui on the Western frontier of the Khanate, to the capital, by rail, is only 73 miles; and when my carriage arrived wherein to drive the nine miles between the station and the town of Bokhara, I recognised it as the caleche in which, six years previously, I was drawn by two artillery horses from Kitab to Karshi. It was then the only carriage in the kingdom, and was a present from the Emperor Alexander II. to the Emir Muzaffar-ed-din. I recognized, too, one of the postilions, but not the line of country through which we were to drive on a beautiful spring morning, and which presented a very different aspect from the parched appearance of the Khanate as I had last seen it in autumn. On arriving before the grim and sombre looking walls and towers of Bokhara we were taken to what was formerly the harem or women's apartments of the house assigned me in 1882, which the Emir had now lent for the Russian Residency, pending the building of a suitable dwelling for the Political Agent near the railway station. The rooms I occupied before, in the principal court, were now inhabited by Colonel Tcharykow, and in the same court were the treasury guarded by Cossacks, and the apartments of Mr. Basil Oskapovitch Klenm, secretary dragoman to the Political Agency at Bokhara, and his family, with whom were staying Madame Klenm's mother and sister, Madame Olga and Mdlle. Ophektine, on a visit from Moscow. There was lodging also on the premises a Russified native officer and interpreter, named Mirbadaleff, whose brother had met me at Petro-Alexandrovsk. To complete the list of visitors must be added a Spanish gentleman and his wife, of whom mention had been made by the Governor at Baku as coming after me, who passed by the pseudonym of Juan de Chelva from Valencia, but who were said to be in reality the brother of Don Carlos of Spain, and his wife, the Duchess of Montpensier. An American fellow traveller once inviting me to come and stay at his house added, "We will take you in, you know, boot, and all"; and in this fashion on my first visits to the Khanate, from the moment of crossing the frontier, I was regarded as the Emir's guest and supplied with lodging, servants, food, and even raiment and all that was necessary for myself and attendants. Something of the same sort was observed on this second visit, though I could not at first make out whether I was guest of the Emir or of the Russian Residency. The lunch brought daily to my room was of native preparation, but in the evening Madame Klenm entertained us at dinner; and, considering the difficulty of getting variety of food for European palates, and serving it in anything like Western fashion in the midst of a city where foreigners were so few, it was not an undeserved compliment the Duchess paid one evening to our hostess in observing "*Comment on mange bien Madame, chez vous!*"

This paucity of Europeans in the town contributed largely towards making prisoners of the ladies of the Residency, for at first their appearance in the bazaar, unveiled, drew together a crowd to admire or to stare as the case might be, and this was intensified when Miss Apekhtine appeared on horseback with a lady's saddle. Accustomed like all Mahomedans to degrade their own wives into drudges or toys, it seemed to the natives a bold thing for women thus to appear in public; and that these sentiments were not those of the vulgar only, crept out on the day of the opening railway *fete*, when the Residency was decked out with flags and carpets, and the nobles of Bokhara were invited to dine with Russian officers and their wives perceiving which one of the Bokhariots high in dignity remarked that he thought the Russian ladies were not kept sufficiently in subjection; on the birth of Madame Klenm's first baby, there was much rejoicing and passing of compliments and presents, and the young boy was forthwith dubbed a "bek" in honour of having been born in "Bokhara the Noble," but I could not gather that, even with the best of Russian desires to that end, there could be maintained anything like family intercourse or familiarity between Muscovite and Bokhariot ladies, so great was the ignorance of the latter, and so little did they understand each other's customs; added to which the natives were intensely suspicious that beneath every proferred kindness there lay concealed a snare. To me these indications of suspicion were not new, for so rampant were they at the time of my previous visit that our deeds and words, and taking of notes especially, were reported to the Emir; and, to add to the joke, some of my retainers one day heard two of the spies reading over what they intended to report. On this second visit I was less tightly in their grasp, but I recognised one of our old spies among three native officials, who remained on the premises nominally, and to a considerable extent really, to look after the Emir's guests, but also of course to espy.

On the day after our arrival, the Kush-beggi, or Prime Minister, sent a Karaul-beggi to show me the bazaar, where things were going on as of old. There sat the mender of broken China, pursuing his calling with bow, drill, and spittle, and the baker flattening out his round cake of dough, placing it on a pillow, and then dabbing it against the side of the earthen oven, heated like a fiery furnace, to be roasted in a few minutes and come forth as the "Daily Bread" eaten now, and which costs only 6 *pul* or the equivalent of a half-penny. For those who longed after flesh six small pieces of meat were being fixed in the cook shops on a skewer, roasted over the tiniest of fires in a brazier and sold for 1 *pul*, but meat is not with everybody in Bokhara an article of everyday consumption. Another feature common to Bokhara with other towns of Russian Turkistan, to be seen generally in the Potter's Street, was the potter at work with his wheel, fashioning vases, pots, and ewers so absolutely alike, for rich and poor as to suggest that the least variation from generation to generation would be as bad as heresy. From the bazaar the Karaul-beggi took me to the Khan Mosque built to have been built by the Arabs in the Ninth Century, and to the great mosque adjoining, out of which, before I had been hurried in fear lest I should be set upon as an unbeliever, whereas now I was allowed to examine everything at leisure, and even to photograph the *Mihrab*, or sanctuary, towards which Mahomedans pray, and the *Sakkakhana*, or place for drinking water.

Had I brought a camera six years before, its use would undoubtedly have been forbidden, but now they had seen some of the Russians practising their "black art," which had to some extent softened prejudice, so that when in the mosque, one of the natives was about to object, the Karaul-beggi overruled that I should be allowed to proceed. On another day, however, one old simpleton, and a great obstructionist on my first visit, after seeing me take a photograph of a tomb in the cemetery, thought the proceeding so mysterious and uncanny that he declared next day it had caused him a sleepless night. I photographed this place of sepulchre because the cemeteries of Bokhara and Khiva give the best illustration that I have seen how those possessed of devils (which in Bokhara would mean the insane) had their dwellings in the tombs (Mathew VIII—28). These tombs are built simply of clay; the ends presenting the form of a triangle with the sides bent out. Beneath this the corpse is laid, often on the surface of the ground, divested of all clothing, except a turban, and the tomb plastered up. In course of time, however, the heat of summer causes the clay to crack, and the end being fallen, discloses dry bones and skulls within, but form a place wherein friendless maniacs turned loose to provide for themselves (as I heard they sometimes were in Bokhara) might easily take refuge.

I had heard on my previous visit of the barbarous manner in which the insane were kept and treated, being beaten whilst prayers were read over them from the Koran, and then picketed, like horses, to posts in the yard of a mullah, called the Ishan; but I did not then succeed in witnessing it. This house of the Ishan, therefore, was one of the places I asked now to be taken to see. It was an ordinary native dwelling presided over by a sort of mullah—doctor, who was treating his insane patients as "possessed of the devil," and was dealing largely in charms for all-comers consisting of extracts from the Koran, placed in receptacles to be worn on the afflicted part of the body. He sat in his room near a window, and outside was a little crowd of ignorant women, many of them said to be childless, who had come to consult this man in their troubles and pay for his nostrums. This was sad enough, but the sight of the maniacs was truly pitiable; in the case of one man especially, Akhmet Kul from Karshi, who had been there six months, and was chained by the ankles, but who kept violently jumping and dancing about. Unlike some of the others when I gave him money or sweets he threw them into the air, and appeared decidedly combative. Near him, chained to the wall, was a youth who had been there ten months, and was chained by the ankles, but who kept violently jumping and dancing about. Unlike some of the others when I gave him money or sweets he threw them into the air, and appeared decidedly combative. Near him, chained to the wall, was a youth who had been there six

you a note like it, and of equal value. If you want Rs. 1,000, or Rs. 10,000, you must show to me a note representing a like amount."

As the Hindu looked puzzled, the fakir continued.

[illegible]his will do for an [illegible]hat I mean. Fol-

[illegible]nto another room, [illegible]hich was also un-[illegible]rd. The doors of [illegible]closing rows of [illegible]phials, and boxes. [illegible]ng the stopper, he [illegible]o a small earth[illegible] of white paper of [illegible]into it. Taking it [illegible]g it through the [illegible]nted to the Hindu [illegible]d as his own, and [illegible] Hindu examined [illegible]and stared at it in

[illegible] never believed in [illegible]wo; but now I do

[illegible] "it is yours, [illegible]avince you of my [illegible]lping you in your [illegible]row another note [illegible] matter now large [illegible]her of like value

The Hindu, not [illegible], but still doubting, made a purchase with his new note, and being convinced of its genuineness, became quite joyous at his good fortune. Then he began to consider "I am in need of Rs. 25,000. I can only produce a note for Rs. 5,000, but with that I will be able to get Rs. 5,000 more." Then those two will produce Rs. 10,000, and the same experiments repeated will give me the required amount.

To the fakir next day he returned, taking with him his Rs. 5,000 note, and the same process as before was repeated. The note and the blank paper were placed in the case, which, the window being opened for the purpose, was put in such a position as to allow the sun's rays to play full upon it. On the case being opened again, the original note was found to be very much spotted.

"I am sorry," said the fakir, "that this has happened. The other paper has not been properly dried in the dark, and so those spots have been caused. But no matter, that can soon be remedied. I have a solution here which will remove the spots."

The fakir then dipped what seemed to be the real note into a basin of liquid, and spreading the paper on a plate, put it under the sun to dry. In a second or two it began to smoke; the fakir ran with the apparent intention of seizing it, but before he could rescue it, it had taken fire, and burned up.

"This is unfortunate," said the fakir. "I have made the acid too strong, I never made such a mistake before."

The unfortunate Hindu turned sick with disgust at seeing his note destroyed in that manner, observing which, the fakir remarked,

"Do not be downcast my friend. It can be remedied. What is the number of the note?"

"Alas!" replied the swindled one, "I know not. I have had it in my possession for months, I do not remember the day I got it, and never noted the number."

No doubt this reply to a question which was undoubtedly put with the intention of discovering what the Hindu knew about the note, was satisfactory to the fakir, although he pretended to be much concerned.

"That is indeed unfortunate," the scoundrel said, "but do not despair. I will succeed next time; so bring another, and I shall be more careful with it."

Whether the swindler, with all his pretended concern, betrayed some satisfaction in his look, we cannot say, but the impudent demand to bring more money another day, seemed to open the eyes of the Hindu to the fact that he had been swindled.

"Give you another note," he cried, "to destroy for me, or spirit away by your trickery! No, though I had a thousand Rs. 5,000 notes, not another would I allow your fingers to touch. But alas, I have no more; you have robbed me of all the money I had left to me."

He left hurriedly, [illegible] a state of high excitement, [illegible] police station. To the [illegible] he told a [illegible] story; but, when [illegible] made for the pretended fakir [illegible] it seems they had occupied [illegible] and disappeared no one [illegible] could find. The Hindu then [illegible] fields and pastures [illegible] unable to provide the [illegible] engagement had to [illegible] working hard by honest [illegible] recoup his losses, and be [illegible] advice that offers himself.

[illegible] COLLECTOR'S STORY.

[illegible] could be narrated of persons swindled in this manner, [illegible] fakirs having the [illegible] note into two. Not [illegible] collector was tried in [illegible] being found guilty, [illegible] of imprisonment. The [illegible] that he had been ar[illegible] all his own money [illegible] a gaming house, which [illegible] with some money in [illegible] which he was [illegible] sum of that [illegible] house in a very de[illegible] how he would [illegible] insufficiency, when he [illegible] sympathised with him, [illegible] shop treated him to [illegible] confided to him that [illegible] marvellous power o[illegible] two, and told him [illegible] services that some [illegible] people in distress, that [illegible] him to believe, and [illegible] not his supposed [illegible] making a note for [illegible] they went, and the [illegible] all the credulous [illegible] a dowry for his [illegible] his deficiencies, the bill-collector absconded, but he was pursued, arrested, tried, and sent to prison.

What is termed cheating "by document" will be explained in our next article, illustrated by a rather sensational case.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the absence of a public library in Bombay one would have thought that the munificent gift of Mr. Premchand Roychand in the shape of a University Library would be available, if not to the public at large, at any rate to those who have any connection at all with the University of Bombay. But it seems that no casket of precious gems is guarded more zealously than is knowledge by the authorities who have the control of this Library. The local University has become notorious for its severity towards those seeking entrance into, or aspiring for, higher honours in it; and what I have experienced very lately appears to be in perfect keeping with its traditions. The Bombay University is the only institution here, where calendars of the several universities in and out of India are available, and I called there with the object of referring on the spot for some information relating to a certain university. The calendar I wanted was there, but I was refused access to it by the Assistant Registrar and Librarian until I produced a requisition from some Fellow of the University. Not having the honor of being acquainted with one, I was unable to obtain the desired information, which I could have easily got without any formality from any of the private libraries in this city. Is it too much to ask the authorities to relax the stringency of the present rule, if there be such a rule at all?—Yours, &c.,

January 8. AN UNDERGRADUATE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

This evening the members of No. 2 Company of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery will parade at Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p. m., and then proceed by steam launch to Pilot Bunder to commence their annual gun target practice. The first day's practice is of the elementary series, which consists of ranging a battery by the range-finder; showing the result of an incorrectly-rammed round; showing the effect of one wheel of the gun carriage being higher than the other by 3 inches; showing the effect of elevating instead of depressing last motion. The programme for the first day consists of five plugged shells and two filled shells from the 40-pounder gun; and three plugged and one filled shells from the howitzer. As this is the first annual practice for the No. 2 Company it is hoped that the members will turn out in sufficient numbers so that each one may earn the extra efficiency grant.

A STRANGE case of jealousy and bloodshed has come before the Assize Court of the Department of the Nord. Some weeks ago a man living in the neighbourhood of Valenciennes was sitting after dinner with a young woman, with whom he was on very affectionate terms, when suddenly she dropped off to sleep. During her nap she had a dream and presently her lover heard her call out, "Charles, save me! Eugene is coming!" As the young man rejoiced in the name of Eugene his suspicions was aroused, and shaking the dormant beauty roughly by the arm he awoke her and demanded an immediate explanation. Thus taken by surprise the girl made a full confession, and her companion, seeing himself [illegible] a revolver out of his pocket and fired [illegible] shots at her. She was removed to the hospital in a very critical state, but although it was found impossible to extract two of the bullets, she has recovered and during the trial she maintained that the affair, declared that she had forgiven her lover freely, and begged the Court to allow him to return home with her. Moved by her supplications [illegible] mercifully, and the [illegible] commuted only to three months' [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Captain C. Churchill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 12th December, calling at Malta on the 21st inst. Said on the 26th, and Suez on the 28th December. After leaving Portsmouth in the Bay of Biscay she encountered rough weather, and the heavy sea struck the ship and killed two soldiers, one of Leinster Regt., and the other of Cheshire Regt. On Christmas Day between Malta and Port Said, she experienced very heavy weather, and the ship rolled heavily. She experienced a fair passage round the Red Sea. On the 1st instant she passed H. M. S. Mariner, homeward bound. Since passing Aden she experienced the north-east monsoon. Yesterday morning a petty officer of the ship died, and he was buried at sea. On the evening of the 31st ultimo a child of three months old of Sergeant Campbell, of the Royal Innis killing Fusiliers, died of natural cause. She brought 63 officers, 16 ladies, 8 children, 1,165 men rank and file, 24 women, and 29 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Lt-Col E S Browell, R A
Surg Lt-Col and Mrs J D Kilgo and child, Med Staff
Major G Askell, 4th Kings Royal Rifles
Major M G B F Walker, 4th Kings Royal Rifles
Major E Law, 2nd Gloucester
Major A H N W Champion, 4th Leinster
Surg Capt and Mrs E O Milward, Med Staff
Surg Capt and Mrs A Pocock, Med Staff
Surg Capt and Mrs J H Nicholas and child, Med Staff
Surg Capt J Gibson, Med Staff
Surg Capt T R Lucas, M S
Capt and Mrs A W Birch, 2nd S Wales Borderers
Capt and Mrs R V Carden and child, A P Dept
Capt and Mrs H E Goodwyn, D S O R E and four children.
Surg G G Gifford, I M S
Capt and Mrs R Stewart, 1st D C L Infy
Surg Capt J C Connor, Med Staff
Capt C F Sowell, 4th Kings Royal Rifles
Lieut A R Eustace, 1st East Kent
Lieut W D Walker, 2nd Lanc Fus
Lieut H de C Moody, 2nd Royal West Surrey
Lieut O C Walley Dod, 2nd Lanc Fus
Lieut B A Newbury, 1st D C L Infy
Lieut C L Edwards, 1nd Staff Corps
Lieut H M M Thompson, 2nd Royal Innis Fus
Lieut L W Fox, 2nd Som L I
Lieut W D Nichor, R I Art
Lieut A B Bennet, 1st Cheshire
Lieut C L Crutchley, 1st Leinster
Lieut G A Dale, 1nd Staff Corps
Lieut W A Bailey, 1nd Staff Corps
Lieut E F Cooke Hurle, 2nd Som L I
Lieut H A Tremyne, 1st D C L Infy
Lieut J S Kemball, 2nd Lincoln
Lieut B Bell, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut C E G Blunt, 1st Leinster
Lt and Rdg-Mr and Mrs W F G Percy, 19th Hussars
Lt and Mrs A M Pirie, 21st Hussars
2nd Lt T St A B L Nevinson, R A
2nd Lt G T C Carter, 2nd Scottish Rifles
Lieut R Swetenham, 1st East Kent
Lieut H S Ainslie, 2nd North Fus
Lieut G C L Barlow, 2nd Lincoln
Lieut A G G Sharp, 2nd Leinster
Lieut F McConaghy, 2nd Rl Irish
Lieut F C Macnaghten, 2nd Rl Irish
Lt at W N Lushington, 2nd Rl Irish
Lieut Viscount A E Finncastle, 6th Lancers
Lieut A A Irvine, 2nd Lincoln
Lieut R MacDonald, 2nd Rl Innis Fus
2nd Lt W de L Williams, 1st Hants
2nd Lt P S Hicks, 1st Hants
2nd Lt R L Benwell, 2nd Dragoon Guard
2nd Lt E F MacNagten, 16th Lancers
2nd Lt R C Harbottle, 18th Hussars
2nd Lt N St V R Stewart 18th Hussars
2nd Lt G A Egerton, 19th Hussars
2nd Lt R F Cox, 19th Hussars
2nd Lt C S Henderson, 19th Hussars
2nd Lt S A M Orr, 2nd Rl Irish
2nd Lt B R Daunt, 2nd Rl Irish
2nd Lt R A Gray, 1st Rl Irish Fus
Rev J Redman, R C Chaplain
Mrs C H J Hopkins and child, 2nd Scottish Rifles
Miss F J Harris, Indian N Service
Miss M K Lowrie, Indian N Service
Miss J Campbell, Indian N Service
Miss F S Walton, Indian N S
Miss B L Caan, Indian N Service
2nd Lieut H B Barlow and 2nd Lieut L F Leader, 2nd Liverpool, disembarked at Suez for Aden; and Mrs Parkinson, wife of Capt F R Parkinson, Welsh Regment, landed at Malta.

THE BIBLE AND MODERN CRITICISM.

THE following "declaration on the truth of Holy Scripture" has been forwarded to the *Times* for publication:—

1. It must be evident to thoughtful persons that there are now current certain impressions that Holy Scripture has been discovered not to be worthy of unquestioning belief; and the faith of many Christian people is thereby unsettled.

2. These impressions are manifestly a dishonour to God, as discrediting His faithfulness and truth; and are full of peril to the eternal life of those affected by them, seeing that they undermine all faith in the mystery of Christ, and, indeed, in the supernatural itself.

3. And although such impressions might appear to originate in various learned speculations in theological and physical science, yet they are in great measure derived immediately from the popular literature of the day, and therefore no sustained argument can reach the mass of those affected by them; even if it were true (which it is not) that the tribunal of human reason, to which such argument must be submitted, had jurisdiction and competency to deliver judgment on the authority of the Holy Bible.

4. It is, moreover, evident that the effects of these speculations survive and accumulate to the general lowering of the popular estimation of the Holy Bible, though individual speculations may have but a transitory influence, or even be utterly refuted on their own ground.

5. The synods of the Church have not yet spoken with authority to guide us in matters of such grave importance; but it cannot be right in the sight of God that where His honour is so directly assailed, and the salvation of His people so seriously hindered, the whole matter should be allowed to drift, and that only isolated voices should be raised here and there in the Church in defence of the truth of God's Word.

6. Under these circumstances we, the undersigned messengers, watchmen, and stewards of the Lord, who have received the Holy Ghost to be faithful dispensers of the Word of God, being sorely distressed at these things and deeply feeling the burden and shame of silent still, can no longer forbear,

(*a*) To deliver our joint testimony herein before God: and

(*b*) To attempt, by the only united action in our power, to settle the minds of those to whom our testimony may seem to be of value in a good and comfortable reliance on the absolute truth of the Holy Scriptures.

7. We therefore solemnly profess and declare our unfeigned belief in all the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as handed down to us by the undivided Church in the original languages. We believe that they are inspired by the Holy Ghost; that they are what they profess to be; that they mean what they say; and that they declare incontrovertibly the actual historical truth in all records, both of past events and of the delivery of predictions to be thereafter fulfilled.

8. We believe these Scriptures because they have the authority of Divine revelation; and wholly independently of our own or of any human approval of the probability or possibility of their subject matter; and wholly independently of our own or of any human and finite comprehension thereof.

9. And we believe that any judgment, either for or against them, formed on the ground of such approval or comprehension, or of the want thereof, is inapplicable to matter of Divine revelation.

10. And we believe the holy Scriptures to have this Divine authority, on the testimony of the universal Church, the spouse and body of Christ, the witness and keeper of Holy Writ. So that no opinion of the fact or form of Divine revelation, grounded on literary criticism of the Scriptures themselves, can be admitted to interfere with the traditionary testimony of the Church when that has been once ascertained and verified by appeal to antiquity.

11. It is far from our purpose to undervalue or deprecate the employment of the highest powers of the human intellect, when sanctified through prayer, diligent and reverent searching the Scriptures, and in such studies as help to the knowledge of the same, provided that the object be the meaning of the living oracles and not their genuineness or their authenticity. And, while we believe that the seal of the spirit of truth is set to all the canonical Scriptures as the truth of the living God, we especially repudiate and abhor all suggestion of fallibility in the person of our blessed Lord Jesus Christ, in respect of His own use of the Scriptures of the Old Testament.

12. We earnestly pray that the clergy and laity of the Church of England may never acquiesce in rejecting any portions of the One Volume of God's Revelation, as hard sayings causing stumbling; but, on the contrary, may hold fast their confidence in the faithfulness of God, Who will not suffer us to be deceived in humbly believing that to which He hath set His seal; and may wait patiently, knowing only in part, for the time when we shall know even as we are known, and shall be filled unto all the fulness of God. (Signed.)

EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBURN, D.D., D.C.L., some time Dean of Norwich; GEORGE ANTHONY DENISON, Archdeacon of Taunton; BERDMORE COMPTON, formerly Vicar of All Saints," Margaret-street; M. F. SADLER, Prebendary of Wells; T. T. CARTER, Hon. Canon of Christ Church; J. L. READING, Bishop-Suffragan; HINDS HOWELL, Rector of Drayton, Rural Dean, Hon. Canon of Norwich, and Proctor in Convocation; ROBERT GREGORY, Dean of St. Paul's; EDMUND WILLIAM EDWARDS, W. RANDALL, Vicar of All Saints', Clifton. Hon. Canon of Bristol; T. L. CLAUGHTON, late Bishop of St. Albans; R PAYNE-SMITH, Dean of Canterbury; F. H. LEICESTER, Suffragan of Peterborough; WILLIAM RALPH CHURTON, Canon of St. Albans; H W. WEBB-PEPLOE, Vicar of St. Paul's, Onslow-square, London; ERNALD LANE, Archdeacon of Stoke-upon-Trent; WILLIAM BUTLER, Dean of Lincoln; H. DONALD W. SPENCE, Dean of Gloucester; THOMAS E. ESPIN, D. D., Prolocutor of the Northern Convocation, Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester and Liverpool, Rector of Wolsingham; BENJAMIN J. CLARKE, Archdeacon of Liverpool; B. M. COWIE, Dean of Exeter; ARTHUR DOUGLAS WAGNER, Vicar of St. Paul's, Brighton; HENRY R. NEVILL, Archdeacon of Norfolk, Canon of Norwich; FREDERICK MEYRICK, Non-residentiary Canon of Lincoln; J. W. MARSHALL, Vicar of St. John, Blackheath; RICHARD T. WEST, Vicar of Mary Magdalene, Paddington; W. H. HUTCHINGS, Rector of Kirby Misperton, and Rural Dean of Malton; GEORGE PARFOUT, Rector of Stinchcombe, late Archdeacon of Gloucester; EDWARD MILLES, late Rector of Bucknill, JOSEPH H. STEPHENSON, Prebendary and Precentor of Wells; RICHARD U. KISKP TRICK Vicar of St. Augustine, Kilburn; W. CLAVEL INGRAM, [illegible], CHARLES STEPHEN GRUEber, Vicar of [illegible]; F. B. PORTMAN, late Rector of Steple Fordings; W. H. ASKWITH, R. D., Vicar of St. Mary Tavistock; EDMUND FIELD, Fellow and Senior Chaplain of St. Nicholas College; E. BARDLEY-WILMOT, Prebendary of Wells; W. F. HOBSON.

LORD CONNEMARA, writing to a friend in Madras, says that he feels all the better for his recent trip home viz China, Japan and America, though the fatigue was sometimes great, involving in many instances a ride of 90 miles a day.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

DRESS AT BRIGHTON.

At this dreary season of the year, when our smoke-begrimed cities are shrouded in fog and darkness and sombre garments are the only appropriate wear, we must seek the latest creations of the tailor and the milliner in London-by-the-Sea, where a gay crowd on foot and a continuous stream of carriages fill the King's Road every fine afternoon. Here in the bright sunshine and the clear crisp air, are displayed in all their brilliancy the picturesque costumes especially prepared for the Brighton season, wherein dazzling reds and purples, yellows and blues are subdued only by the soft tones of rich dark velvet and fur. At first sight it would seem that every second woman has this year become the professor of the costly sables which had hitherto been within the reach of but few; but a second glance discloses that the greater part of the fur which borders every gown, hat, and mantle is of a much less costly kind, and has been dyed and dressed to resemble the favourite of the hour. A remarkable advance has been made of late years in the preparation of the cheaper furs, and many varieties have also been introduced that are of excellent quality though quite inexpensive. Formerly, if ermine, sable, chinchilla, or skunk were beyond our means, we had to make choice between the badly-dyed skin of the cat and the rabbit and that of the still less attractive long-haired African monkey; now really beautiful bands, collarettes, and muffs of squirrel, bear, fox, black, white, and grey raccoon, opossum, and softly tinted, fluffy mouflon can be obtained at very moderate cost.

AN ECCENTRIC BUT EFFECTIVE COSTUME.

An eccentric costume of black striped at wide intervals with brilliant orange has an edging of Peacock plumage curled into a close ruche, and a pointed corselet of black velvet, to which is attached a deep velvet basque cut away in front. A boa of peacock's feathers falls to the feet, and the broad-leaved black hat has upstanding bows of orange velvet interspersed with single peacock's plumes. Crimson cloth is arranged in another dress after the fashion of bygone days, with three skirts falling one above the other, the topmost one scarcely half a yard in depth. They are edged with narrow black astrachan, as are also the three small caps of the round clock lined with old rose pink silk; and a band of black fur surrounds the crown of the crimson sailor hat, on which a large black bird is perched with outspread wings. A Louis XV. coat of mouse-grey cloth is cut with long tails falling to the ground, and is worn over a plain skirt bordered with grey mouflon and a full vest of orange corded silk. A necklet of grey mouflon and a sailor hat of grey felt, with a band of orange velvet fastened by a paste buckle and a seagull placed in front of the low crown, completes the costume.

COATS AND PALETOTS.

Coats and paletots of crimson cloth, ornamented with frogs and opaulettes of wide black military braid, are very general, and are worn over skirts of the same colour or of black, and black astrachan muffs and collarettes are usually seen with them. Reds of all kinds are extremely popular at present, and there is a peculiar orange shade called "nasturtium," which is in great demand for the vests, cuffs and bands of neutral tinted cloths and homespuns. A dress of beige tweed has a border of this colour placed just above the edging of fur and cut in deep vandykes, and upon this narrow black and gold braid is laid in a zigzag pattern, which is almost Oriental in its effect; the vast and deep cuffs are ornamented in the same manner, as is also the collar of the red-lined cloak. All skirts not intended for active exercise now rest several inches on the ground, and the lining of gaily tinted short silk is allowed to appear when the dress is lifted at a muddy crossing. The fulness at the back is still decreasing, and the crossway breadths which form the train have only two or three small pleats tucked under the side gores at the waist and flow outward in a graceful fan-shape. The latest arrangement of the sleeve allows the full upper part to appear entirely distinct from the deep, tight cuff, which corresponds with the vest and the side panel or front of the skirt, thus giving the idea of an under and upper dress. Some of the new sleeves are even finished with a frill at the elbow, beneath which the cuff is invisibly joined to the lining.

RIDING HABITS AND HATS.

There is little novelty to be seen in the habits of hats of the numerous riders, and the long basqued coat, cut away to show the coloured vest and the shirt front, and the low round hat are still universally worn. Dark blue and brown are the favorite colours for habit cloths, and the waistcoats are of red blue, or small-patterned checks and crossbars. The driver of a well-appointed dogcart is well protected against the fresh wind by a comfortable double-breasted coat of seal-brown velvet, fastened with a double row of large pearl buttons and furnished with a high fur-lined collar reaching almost to the top of her head, which is crowned with a low stiff hat of the new French shape. fawn beaver, trimmed with a band of brown velvet drawn through a buckle of old paste, and a nodding plume of ostrich feathers. These hard, unbecoming hats have superseded those of the old boat-shape in soft felt, and many of them are edged with white lace and worn with the bordered white lace veils which have been imported from Paris. As yet, however, in London these white veils are by no means general, in spite of many efforts to introduce them, and they seem strangely inappropriate to our murky winter atmosphere. The hats of the young girls and the bonnets of the dowagers are of every conceivable shape, size, and design, and it is impossible to single out any particular form as being most popular.

THE SAILOR HAT AND ITS RIVALS.

The sailor hat still holds its own with its many rivals, but it is now usually of felt, and the crown is scarcely visible above the wide brim. How it is held in place in the high winds which prevail by the sea remains a puzzle, and it would seem as if it must be secured by the method which little girls adopt with their dolls, of driving a stout pin into the head itself. The narrow band of bright coloured ribbon or velvet—orange, scarlet, or crimson—expands at the side into an enormous bow with stiffened ends which looks like a gigantic butterfly poised over sombre foliage. A new hat in black silk beaver has a wide brim caught up at one side and a rather high slightly pointed crown, round which is placed a narrow band of corded ribon, a group of black feathers rises at the side, and a single softly curling tip is placed beneath the upturned leaf and rests upon the coils of hair. Fur is mingled with velvet and feathers in the trimming of most winter hats, and when well arranged is extremely becoming, as it softens hard outlines and gives a pretty shade to the face, but only the short, soft kinds should be used, which can be made to lie close to the head. Although autumn foliage and late-lingering chrysanthemums have only just disappeared from hats and bonnets, early violets are already visible here and there. A hat of black straw, which already in its colouring anticipates the tints of spring, is encircled with bands of warm green and heliotrope, and has a spray of violets each supported on a long stiff stalk rising in the form of an aigrette just above the brow, while a small Princess bonnet of black lace has a narrow coronet of violets and a tiny bunch tucked in beneath the praised curtain at the back.

WEDDING DRESSES.

A *World's* correspondent, writing on the Teck-west wedding, says:—"Not only the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, but the Duke of Teck and Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were present at the wedding of Miss Cornwallis West, and the occasion was one for smartest dressing. That the bride looked very pretty *ex sans dire*, but the silver brocade and embroideries were slightly theatrical in effect, and the beautiful crown a little bit too large. Her bridesmaids were very charming in the picturesque white satin gowns and caps, and their shower-bouquets of big daisies, freesia, and white roses, were enthusiastically admired. Mrs. Cornwallis West wore a pale brocade of sea-green and pink shot silk, with bunches of pink geraniums upon it; and trimmings of seagreen velvet were all edged by narrow sable. Lady Kilmorey was the most beautiful Woman present and was most beautifully dressed in fawn-colour with a quaint collar of guipure upon the bodice, and a band of white satin edged with gold above the bordering of wolverine upon the skirt; her Watteau coat of fawn-coloured cloth with facings of white satin edged with gold and wolverine. A waistcoat of blue silk was veiled in loose drapings of guipure lace, and knotted in by a blue silk girdle; a ruffle of pale blue feathers nestled in a big orinkly collar edged with fur. There was a touch of pink in her fawn-coloured bonnet. Lady Caledon's brown gown was trimmed with black, brown, and fawn moire ribbons and bread gold galore.

PRETTY TROUSSEAU FROCKS.

Mrs. Brooke looked very smart and pretty (and very like Mrs. Cornwallis West) in old rose-coloured cloth, with a three-cornered hat to match. Mrs. Naylor Leyland looked charming in a sweeping dahlia-coloured Watteau mantle; and a shorter Watteau coat of rose cloth, faced by white satin, edged with gold and fur, and with quantities of rich white lace about it, was worn by Mrs. Harry Hungerford. I saw some very pretty trousseau frocks made for Princess Henry of Pless at Madame Reilly's. One was a neat blue serge, which had full sleeves of green and blue and red plaid satin, chastened by narrow tuck-like rows of dark blue braid, and a seamless vest to match. The bodice and bands upon the skirt had pipings of the plaid. An evening gown, made after the Empire style, in white moire, striped in pink and white silk with threads of black, was essentially French and dainty. There was a simple box-pleating of pink satin on the skirt, and the short bodice had a deep belt with bands of blue satin between the stripes. The fine white lace which fell round the neck and covered the full baby-sleeves was caught up with a blue satin bow upon the breast. It is worth while going to Dover Street just now, if only to see the lovely coats that Madame Reily is making. All are unique, and one or two are dreams of beauty."

FANS.

There are some decided novelties in fans; crêpe de Chine is one of the materials employed, with designs painted on it, either floral or geometrical, or in Watteau style, or a la Boucher. Spangles, too, are greatly used, and are especially effective on black. A black fan had golden dragon flies, their bodies jewelled. Lace fans in fine black or white lace are affected by matrons, and are not only very fashionable, but in excellent taste with any toilette. Ostrich plume fans have become vulgarised, which is a pity, as the pure white are really lovely, and for a black fan nothing looks better than handsomely mounted ostrich tips. The same material as the dress made up into an old fashion revived, either ornamented with painting in bold Impressionist style, or with medallions and lace edge. A pale grey Chine fan, intended for use with a ball dress of the same material, had a spray of scarlet [illegible] painted on it, looking as if [illegible] thrown on the fan.

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LITERARY, [illegible] AND MUSICAL.

THE FUTURE [illegible] ITS ACTRESSES.

MR. IRVING was entertained on Dec. 21st by the Manchester Arts Club, of which he is president. In replying to the toast of his health, he said there was a whole class of persons who spent a considerable amount of their time in practising, both in speech and writing, the pains and penalties of the future state of actors and actresses. He did not know that they ought to complain of this; but, so far as he knew, actors were the only members of the artistic fraternity who were singled out for this sort of warning. It was high time the painters and musicians had a turn. He had his eye on certain architects who built theatres and palaces of varieties, and other shocking places. How was it that they escaped? Actors were getting tired of having this foretaste of immortality all to themselves. The other day he was gently taken to task in a highly respectable journal for talking so much about the moral status of the stage, and complaining that it was always being blown up with religious dynamite. He did not object to this in the least, provided that eternal destruction was impartially distributed all round. He saw that a great painter, the president of the Royal Academy, had got into the black books of those amiable beings who superintended their morals and provided them with little tropical nooks in the next world. They objected to the exhibition on bookstalls of an engraving from some picture by Sir Frederic Leighton. This looked like fair play. He hoped the musician and the architect would catch it soon. When they were all put on the same level of irreclaimable turpitude, then he would be able to sit at their hospitable board with a really sociable feeling. A few old friends were present who were among the first to cheer him in the pursuit of a difficult art, and who, after the lapse of many years, were still there to assure him that, little as he might have done, it had been honestly and faithfully done in their eyes. That was the good opinion which he prized above all things.

MR. BEERBHOM TREE ON IBSEN AND MAETERLINCK.

Addressing the Playgoers' Club, the other evening, Mr. Beerbhom Tree said some strong things in favour of a rational Sunday. Referring to Ibsenism, he said they had recently turned their attention to the Norwegian realistic drama—the drama of perpetual night. They had watched with a curious scientific interest the unfolding of that strangely narrow, but none the less human, society which Ibsen laid bare with such unflinching power, with such dexterous butchery, and they had there learned that the sordid life of the great civilised towns could be outstripped in its ugliness by the primitive *bourgeoisie* of a Scandinavian village. More recently, continued the lecturer, they had been taught to look for the new light to a young Flemish writer, M. Maeterlinck, to whose works he proceeded to refer. Admitting the presence in *L'Intruse*, a one-act drama, of a gem—a vivid flash of that imagination which was the most precious ingredient in a work of art—he maintained a dramatic author could not claim to be judged by his one-act efforts. It was his more ambitious works by which he must stand or fall. Of Maeterlinck's works, the most pretentious was a five-act tragedy called *La Princesse Maleine*—a work which had been described by a panegyrist as containing "things more beautiful than the most beautiful things in Shakespeare." With regard to that work, the lecturer would not maintain that it was lacking in fine moments, but M. Maeterlinck abounded in very bad quarters of an hour. It would indeed be difficult to excel the picturesqueness of certain passages in this play, but they missed in Maeterlinck the philosophic kernel which was to be found in all great works. In that respect he differed from Ibsen. Goodness that gloomy writer as they might, they could not help feeling beneath his work the great pulse of a strong humanity. They missed in Maeterlinck the broad grasp of the dramatist. The stage demanded a wider sweep of life, a larger range of observation than was suspected by the literary pedant. The drama in neutral tints was an anomaly, and would be to the end of time. As to the cry for a literary drama, by all means let the drama be literary, but first let it be dramatic.

PORTICAL PROLIXITY.

Mr. Lewis Morris, writing on the above subject in *Murray's Magazine*, says:—The length and bulk of modern poems seem to be increasing by leaps and bounds. Not merely do important poems of heroic character expand into portly volumes, but even the lyric, which above all should be brief and inspiring, becomes enormously lengthy. "Adonis" itself would have been twice as effective if half as long. In more than one beautiful modern lyric, somewhere about the fiftieth stanza lines which appeared in the beginning of the poem are repeated from mere forgetfulness, to reappear again at the one hundred and fiftieth from similar forgetfulness, and very likely at the three hundredth. The lines of a well-known romantic poem are to be counted by myriads. A recent weekly periodical contained a lyric many hundreds of lines in length, by a writer of genius, containing fine things enough to furnish a dozen beautiful poems, but which, flung forth as they were in reckless profusion, could only fatigue the ear. It is impossible for a poet to live in more than a selection of his works, and it is sheer cruelty to unoffending people with a love of poetry to force them to wade through thousands—nay, tens of thousands—of lines where a few hundreds might have sufficed to produce a better effect. We are, indeed, all of us too lengthy in these days, and the first question which a writer who desires to live must ask himself is simply whether he has put what he has to say in the tersest and most effective manner, without a superfluous line. In verse, at any rate, the half is far more than the whole. The only way to make a long poem palatable to modern tastes is to break it up into a number of brief, connected episodes. A modern poem, like a lawyer's abstract of title should, as a rule, be capable of perusal at a sitting, if its whole scope and treatment is to be properly taken in; and if the sheer length of the necessary narrative makes this impossible, the difficulty must be met by such a sub-division as I have indicated into several subordinate poems of moderate length, all tending to the development of the whole.

A NONAGENARIAN AMATEUR.

An interesting incident which took place during the Mozart centenary performances at the Imperial Opera House in Vienna is thus reported by the correspondent of the *Daily News* there:—An old gentleman, with snow-white hair, was announced to Court Councilor Wlassak, and on being received said he wished to book a corner stall for the performance of *The Magic Flute*. He gave his name as Jacob Meyer, and explained that he had already tried to obtain the seat at the booking office, but had been told that the house was sold out for that evening. The Court Councilor regretted having to give the same answer, and seeing the disappointed expression in Herr Meyer's face asked him why he so particularly wished to see *The Magic Flute*. Would not any other Mozart opera of the series do as well? But Herr Mayer declared "No. I saw *The Magic Flute* when it was first performed at the Vienna Opera, and I want to see it to-night." The Court Councilor shook his head pityingly, and asked his visitor whether he was aware that *The Magic Flute* was played for the first time at the Opera in 1811—just eighty years ago. Herr Meyer replied promptly, "Exactly so. I was then eleven years old, and my parents took me to the opera. I remember the whole performance quite well." The Court Councilor quickly offered his visitor a chair, which was, however, refused, and gave orders that these being the circumstances a corner stall must be found. The old gentleman had his corner seat in the evening, and stayed to the end of the opera.

MR. GILBERT'S LAST PRODUCTION.

Mr. Gilbert's new comic opera, with Mr. Alfred Cellier's music, named "The Mountebanks," has been produced at the Lyric Theatre, Dec. 23. Its scene is laid in the island of Sicily in the early part of the present century, and its theme and spirit are entirely in the author's humorous, satirical, and paradoxical vein. It opens with a chorus of Dominican monks in the Latin language, followed by a chorus of members of a secret society, who combine brigandage with a thirst for vengeance, because of the wrongful conviction 500 years ago of the brother of the mother of their ancestor's next door neighbour. Much of the fun arises from the drinking, indiscriminately and otherwise, of a magic potion in the possession of the travelling showman Pietro, which has the effect of making every one who takes it what he pretends to be. Mr. Monkouse as Pietro's clown, and Miss Jenoure as his dancing girl, pretend, for reasons, to be waxwork figures, and are accordingly transformed into automatic figures of Hamlet and Ophelia, worked on the penny-in-the-slot principle, a notion which, in Mr. Gilbert's hands, results, as might be expected, in an infinite variety of droll absurdities.

THE COST OF DRAMATIC PRODUCTION.

Mr. Cal monr has printed the paper delivered by him at Professor Herkomer's School of Art at Bushey in the form of a little book, published by Mr. Arrowsmith, of Bristol, and or the title of "Practical Play Writing and the Cost of Production." It may bring comfort to the heart of the ambitious novice to be told that the cost of a trial morning performance is "not very great." Mr. Calmour had a play tried at the Vaudeville Theatre some years ago, and although the cost included actors of reputation, his expenses came only to seventy odd pounds. The principal items in the account are—Licenser's fee, £2 2s.; rent of theatre, £15; salaries, £28 4s. 6d.; advertisements £7 3s. 6d.; sandwich men, £2 16s.; carpenters, £3 8s. 4d. The production of *The Widow Winsome* at the Criterion, however, cost him £90; and that of *Cyrene* at the Avenue over a hundred. But these latter were "costume plays." Perhaps the most comforting assurance of all for the neophyte is that Mr. Calmour—whose experience in this way has been considerable—believes that "in nearly every case" he got his money back.

AN ACTOR'S LAWSUIT.

M. Coquelin, a brother of the two well-known comedians, has just won a very curious lawsuit in Paris. A few months ago M. Coquelin, who is employed in a Paris bank, married Miss Edith Boyd, a sister of the late Lady Anglesey and of Captain Arthur Boyd. After the civil ceremony, the wedding party drove in hired carriages to breakfast at the Cafe Anglais, previous to going to the English church in the Rule d'Agesseau. But after breakfast was over the hired carriages had disappeared, and the whole of the wedding party had to charter some cabs and get to the church as best they could. The owner of the livery stable, although his men had clearly mistaken the orders given them insisted upon being paid full price for the hire of his carriages; but M. Coquelin very sensibly declined, and has had his reward.

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